...NRICK'S
...BLE FOOD
...NTS AND INVALIDS.
...FOOD that digests as easily as ...and agrees with all Infants and
...LY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes ...without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28615—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	35 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 13
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P.L. PESHAWUR	3936	800	W. A. Wheler	19th Dec.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
P.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	4379	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† PEKIN	3303	600	P. Harris	23rd "
P.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
† RAVENNA	2257	700	E. Crewe	20th "
P.L. ROME	3911	1000	A. H. Daniel	27th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
P.L. KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moulo	12th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
P.L. CARTHAGE	4379	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parlitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "
P.L. PEKIN	3303	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	900	G. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	3279	500	C. F. Preston	17th Dec.
KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moulo	31st "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3397	700	C. S. Tocque	28th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parilit	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARES to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer To sail.
BISAGNO ..... On the 7th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,800	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bentinger	4,800	750	1st Feb. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R.	Deporis..	3,800	550	13th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Ditis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3514	about 19th Dec.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3393	" 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	" 23rd "
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	" 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, on 19th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,465 tons, on the 20th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3891	" 18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	" 25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEJOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

CHRISTMAS OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Stilton Cheese.	Crystallized Fruits.
Roquefort Cheese.	Plum Pudding.
Gorgonzola Cheese.	Chocolate Sweets.
Cobnuts.	Fancy Crackers.
Grapes.	Muscatels in Boxes.
Mince Meat.	Smyrna Figs.
&c.,	&c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES
CONTAINING ENGLISH OIL OF YELLOW SANDALWOOD.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL peculiarity of Savaresse's Capsules is that the organic membrane of which they are made so resists the action of the gastric juice that they rarely dissolve in the stomach : this avoids nausea, eructations, and indigestion and brings the medicine, undiluted, nearer to the seat of Disease. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

CASCARA-HAWLEY.—Cures Constipation. A tasteless Laxative for Ladies and Children. In boxes of 20 and 100 Capsules.

SAVAR'S COCA WINE.—Concentrated and Standardised. The best restorative Tonic.

SAVAR'S CUBEB CIGARETTES.—Always relieve Asthma and Catarrh. In pocket cases.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 8	6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 12	4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	" 21 0	23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	" 21 0	23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0	4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best ; has by far the largest sale ; and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles, cash	Rs. 6 4	7 0	Per dozen half-bottles, cash	Rs. 4 2	4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Cash. Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bots.	Credit. Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	6 12	4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	" 6 0	" 4 0	6 12	4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	" 6 4	" 4 4	7 0	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

A most suitable and choice Article for Presents may be selected from the following, Prices being within everybody's reach :—

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

	Rs.	a.
BISCUIT BOXES	from 20	0
CAKE BASKETS	" 12	0
TOAST RACKS	" 12	8
JAM & JELLY	" 8	0
BUTTER DISHES	" 21	0
MUGS	" 11	8
OIL & VINEGAR FRAME	" 10	0
CRUET STANDS	" 14	0
TEAPOTS	" 13	8
BON BON BOX	" 21	0
SUGAR, SINGLE, DOUBLE, & TRIPLE	" 19	8
TEA CADDY, OAK	" 15	0
SARDINE BOX	" 19	8
WINE & SPIRIT LABELS, ASSORTED	" 1	0
MOUNTED CORKS	" 0	10
TOASTING FORKS	" 1	0
GRAPE SCISSORS	" 5	8
KNIFE RESTS	" 2	8
CRESS BOAT & STAND	" 30	0
VASES	" 18	0

TABLE GONGS, &c., &c.

LEATHER GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES.
From Rs. 16-12.

WRITING DESKS.
From Rs. 12-8.

JEWEL CASES.
From Rs. 12.

LADIES' COMPANION.
From Rs. 6.

DESPATCH BOXES.
From Rs. 33-8.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.
From Rs. 21.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
From Rs. 10.

PURSES! PURSES!! PURSES!!!
From Rs. 2-8.

PERFUMES.
PERFUME SPRAYS.

Extra Highly Perfumed
ATKINSON'S SOAPS.
&c., &c., &c.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
Of all Prices and Descriptions.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased ; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers ; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

1891. CHRISTMAS 1891.

WE are now OPENING out a large SELECTION of GOODS for the Xmas Season, and Solicit inspection of our Stocks of

XMAS TOYS	XMAS STORES
XMAS SWEETS	XMAS WINES
XMAS CARDS	XMAS PRESENTS

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

XMAS PRESENTS.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the plesure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,
FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 7 each.

TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 3 each.

MUSICAL DECANTERS AND INKSTANDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.
LEATHER GOODS.
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.
CUTLERY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY.	BEER.	HOCK.	CLARET,
PORT.	WHISKEY.	STOUT.	MOSELLES.
CHAMPAGNE.	SHERRY.	OLDTOM AND GIN.	LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.

OILMANSTORES.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOTS. WHITE PEARS. GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS. CHERRY. PEACHES.

In cases of about eight pounds, or Re. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND FRENCH SWEETS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

TURKISH DELIGHT. PRUNES.

MORENAS & COMPANY,

15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR..... MR. H. STANLEY.

THIRTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE

BY THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

BIGGEST SUCCESS ON RECORD!

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.

EVERY ONE DELIGHTED.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH.

HARBOUR	LIGHTS.
HARBOUR	LIGHTS.
HARBOUR	LIGHTS.
HARBOUR	LIGHTS.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

THE S. S. "INCHLONGA," is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take deliver, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

PAINTINGS
OF
INDIAN CELEBRITIES
ON VIEW
AT OUR SHOW ROOM,
MEDOWS STREET,
P. VUCCINO & CO.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very Wide Popularity:—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements are by far and away the best roofing material, either made or sold in this country;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

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WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents, Hummum Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
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Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—In accordance with a requisition signed by sixteen Councillors a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 P.M. for the purpose of considering letter No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, forwarding letter from the Government of India, No. 693 of 24th October, 1891, on the subject of the Police charges.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 14th December, 1891.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS

Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

I HEREBY give notice, as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act, that MONDAY, the 18th January, 1892, has been FIXED for the WARD ELECTIONS, simultaneously for all the Wards.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th Dec. 1891.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS

Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

I HEREBY give notice, as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act, that MONDAY, the 8th February, 1892, has been FIXED for the JUSTICES' ELECTION.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices Bombay, 14 Dec. 1891.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS

Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, I hereby FIX the following dates for the GENERAL ELECTIONS of COUNCILLORS to take place in the year 1892:—

FIRST.—For the Ward Elections, to take place simultaneously for all the Wards,
MONDAY, the 18th January, 1892.

SECONDLY.—For the Election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
MONDAY, the 1st February, 1892.

THIRDLY.—For the Justices' Election,
MONDAY, the 8th February, 1892.

FOURTHLY.—For the Fellows' Election,
FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1892.

Printed forms of Nomination Papers either for the Ward Elections or the Justices' Election can be obtained free of charg by persons entitled to them on application at the Commissioner's Office, at any time, within seven days previous to the respective days fixed for the Ward Elections and Justices' Election.

With regard to nominations, attention is invited to Section 26 of the Act, and it will be observed that the days fixed for the Elections (Wards and Justices respectively) are the days on which Nomination Papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's Office, before 5 P. M.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th December, 1891.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!

A very Pretty Nice and entirely new Assortment to select from. A visit to our Premises will not be worthless. Prices from 2 Ans.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

PATRONIZED BY

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

MONSIEUR LAMBERT D'ARCS
MARIONETTES.

Come and see yesterday's GRAND PROGRAMME which will be repeated

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

At 9 p.m.

PART 1.—The Marvellous Fantocceni Interlude.

PART 2.—The Court Minstrels with New Songs and Dances.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART 3.—The Grand Panomime "Beauty and the Beast."

TO CONCLUDE WITH

THE HARLEQUINADE.

Harlequin, Columbine, Clown, Pantaloon, and Policeman XYZ.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved	Rs. 2
Second	" 1
Back	As. 8.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
3 P.M.,
When Children are admitted Half-price to all Seats.

OYEZ! OYEZ!! OYEZ!!!

Be sure you call and inspect
S. L. NORMAN & Co.'s
STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS
HUNDREDS OF UNIQUE DESIGNS
Ranging from
HALF ANNA, UPWARDS.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAR.

A ¾—hand Screw COTTON PRESS scarcely used. Price Rs. 1,850. Offers requested by

J. J. B. BENSON, C.E.,
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A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

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Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

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CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!

The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

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H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

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AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100	Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught	"	"	4 0
Finos Lady	"	"	3 8
Alpha	"	"	2 0
Prince Boris	"	"	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100	Rs.	9 0
Carolina	"	"	7 0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50	Rs.	20
Regal del Principe	"	"	25 " 7-8
Regal dela Reina	"	"	25 " 6
Trabucos	"	"	25 " 3
Caliope	"	"	50 " 5
Semirami	"	"	100 " 10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1	per 100	Rs.	4 4
Do.	" 2	"	4 0
Do.	" 3	"	3 8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

'Stanley's" No. 1	per 100	Rs.	4 0
Do.	" 2	"	3 8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

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"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

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ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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&c., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application to The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 289 High Holborn, LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done into VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 15th December 1891, at 4 p.m., to hear from Dr. K. N. CHATURFEE, M.D., an account of his recent visit to London and his action regarding the condition of Factory Labour in India.

Millowners (not members of the Association) and others interested in the industry are also invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th December, 1891.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS Co., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, commencing from the first day of January, 1892.

The approximate quantities required per month are:—

Cocoanut Oil best	Say	2½ tons.
Kerosine Oil "Snowflake" 150°	"	65 cases.
Castor Oil	"	5 tons.
Cotton Waste No. 1	"	1½ tons.
Tallow Country Clean	"	9 cwts.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortage through leakage and other preventible causes intransit.

Cocoanut Oil Casks to be returned free to Waree Bunder Station, Bombay.

Each item to be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his office—Treacher's Buildings (Fort) up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Friday, 18th December, 1891.

Forms of Tender can be had on application at his office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in Cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent,

Bombay, Agent's Office, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th December, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
F. CORNAGLIA.
THE SUCCESSOR TO FEDERICO-PELITI,
CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, &c., approved by everybody are of first quality and at reduced prices.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS AND SCHOOLS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy *** O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 33 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.
OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS,
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Retail Agents:—
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INSURANCES.

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

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Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

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FIRE INSURANCE

The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurance) CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL FEATURES!

1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
2. FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the Total Risks Outstanding. In addition to this there is £140,000 uncalled capital.
3. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Expenses for last year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.
NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.
EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.
FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.

RATES MODERATE.
EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1892	£309,690	0 0
" 1890	£988,156	0 0
" 1888	£955,038	0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,365,497 9 2
1879	£4,201,595 15 1	1889	£5,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street. Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

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on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
ing Rink, Mon. D'Aro's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
sionary Meeting at St. Peter's Boys' School, Address by Fr. Black, 8-30 p.m.
Children's Entertainment at Indo-British Institution, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th:—Peshawar (s), from Shanghai. Yesterday:—Malwa (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf; and Kt. Companion (s), Antwerp, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Siam entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Tanjore and Clan Drummond left it on Saturday; the s. s. Rosario, Henry Bolckow, and Aisleby on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Arabia entered and the s. s. Akaba left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Tuesday), commencing at 4-30 p.m.

THE R. A. SPORTS.—The R. A. athletic sports are unavoidably postponed from the 19th to the 23rd inst., and the "at home," for which invitations have been issued by Colonel Pearse and Officers of the Royal Artillery for the 19th is also postponed till the 23rd.

JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT.—A performance by the pupils of the Girls' School, Indo-British Institution, will be held in the boy's school-room, this evening, in aid of the funds of the Institution. The programme is a very attractive one, including the play of "Blue-Beard," by the children. The entertainment will commence at 9 p.m. Tickets may be had of the headmistress.

A FATAL LEAP.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Saheb Janbee, a Memon woman, aged 80 years. The deceased, who had not been for some time past in a sound state of mind, was suffering from cough and fever. About 11 o'clock on Sunday night she jumped off the second storey of her house, and was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, while in an unsound state of mind.

A PARSEE GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Khetwadi Main Road, touching the death of a Parsee girl, about 7 years of age, named Bachoobai, daughter of Nanabhoy Hormusjee Governor. A servant in the employ of the deceased's grandfather, Bejonjee Edaljee Soonawalla, left a match-box on a cupboard on Sunday morning. The deceased found the box and lighted a match, which fell on her clothes and set them on fire. The deceased was seriously burnt, and she died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

SOIREE OF THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—On Sunday last, a large and interesting soiree was held by the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, at Pallow Road, in the town-house of Rao Saheb Vasudeva J. Kirtikar. It was attended by a large number of members and guests who were interested and connected with the Samaj. A special feature of the evening was the kind performance of vocal and instrumental music by the Samajists. All the music was very characteristic. Many good specimens of handwritings—English, Marathi, Modi, Persian, &c.,—and of drawing pictures as well as of Indian art and engravings, &c., were exhibited in the beautifully-illuminated garden. Altogether the soiree was essentially helpful in promoting friendly intercourse, and it was considered a very successful entertainment.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held yesterday evening, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Patrick Galvin, a foreman stevedore, aged 40 years, living at Gilder Street. One evening, about two months ago, the deceased was walking along the Byculla Road, when a dog sprang upon him and bit him on his hand and breast. The injured man was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the bites were dressed. As he progressed favourably in the Hospital he went back to his house, where two days ago he suddenly became ill. He complained to one of his friends that he could not swallow anything, and felt a cold feeling extending down his body to the pit of his stomach. He was then much excited and seemed to be frightened at some imaginary objects. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday afternoon. On the medical evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL, CAVEL.—An entertainment and distribution of prizes took place at St. Joseph's Girls' School, Cavel, under the direction of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, on Friday last, at which Very Rev. Fr. Th. Dalhoff, Administrator-Apostolic, presided. The programme was a varied one, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and a drama in three acts. The musical items were most appreciably executed by some ladies and gentlemen who kindly rendered their services. The girls, who took part in the drama, played their parts well, and spoke clearly and distinctly. The palm must be given to the Bl. Virgin (Louisa Almeida). The 'Xmas night *tableau* at the end of the third act was very prettily represented, and reflects great credit on the teaching staff of the school. After the distribution of prizes, which followed the *tableau*, the little children sang "Bopeep Quadrille" on nursery rhymes, which was much appreciated, Misses S. Viegas, E. Viegas, and Minnie Borges playing it as a trio on the piano. The singing of "God save the Queen," after a short speech by the Very Rev. Fr. Dalhoff, S.J., brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

OLD OFFENDERS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Arjoon and Cassam Mahomed, both reputed thieves, were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 5-4 in cash, the property of a woman, named Gunga, living at Bhoiwada, Parel. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th inst., the prosecutrix locked her door and went to fetch water from a well at a short distance from her house. During her absence the two accused forced open the lock and, entering the room, they stole Rs. 5-4 in cash from a wooden box, which was also broken open by means of a chisel, but as the burglars were leaving the house the prosecutrix arrived, and seeing the intruders in her house, she raised an alarm. The burglars tried to run away, but were arrested after a struggle. The first accused admitted six previous convictions, but he contended that the present charge was trumped against him through spite by the witness, Luxman, with whom he was on very hostile terms. While he was passing along the Bhoiwada Street, Luxman caught hold of him and forced the chisel into his hand and then cried out "Thief, thief!" The second accused also admitted two previous convictions, but he denied the present charge, and said that as he was now old and blind of one eye he had left off committing thefts. He admitted that he came out from jail only a few months ago, but he claimed that since that he was greatly reformed and changed in his habits. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, which begins at the end of February next.

THE J. N PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE.—The members of the managing committee of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsi Orphanage held a meeting on Friday evening, at the Orphanage premises, Parel, in order to record in befitting terms the regret occasioned by the untimely death of Mr. N. M. Petit, who had established this useful institution in commemoration of the name of his son, who had predeceased him. Mr. Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit, the heir of the late Mr. Jamsetjee, occupied the chair, by virtue of his being the adopted son of the deceased gentleman. But by way of showing his respect to the recognised leader of the Parsi community, he vacated the chair, in favour of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. In offering the chair to Sir Jamsetjee, Mr. Jejeebhoy Framjee paid a high compliment to his grandfather, and very much regretted his sad death, adding that had he lived a little longer, the Orphanage would have very much benefitted by his generosity. Sir Jamsetjee having occupied the chair, it was unanimously resolved to put in the records of the institution the deep sense of regret caused by Mr. Nusserwanjee's death, and the loss suffered by this young school. It was also resolved that a letter of sympathy should be addressed to Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. N. M. Petit, and to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., on account of their deceased relative. Bai Dinbai, who is still at Poona, will return to Bombay after her deceased husband's first month's funeral obsequies, which will be solemnized in Poona where he died. The trustees of the Parsi Charitable Funds, headed by Sir Jamsetjee, have also called a meeting of the whole Parsi community to be held on next Sunday afternoon, in Allbless Baug, for the purpose of perpetuating the name of Mr. N. M. Petit in some suitable form.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE AFFAIRS OF THE JOOMA MUSJID.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND OTHERS *vs.* MOULVI ABDUL KADIR JITIKAR AND OTHERS.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the plaintiffs, moved that the defendants may be restrained by an injunction of the Court from intermeddling with the charitable properties and funds of the largest mosque in Bombay, known as the Jooma Musjid, and from collecting and receiving the rents, profits, and income; and that in the meanwhile, some fit and proper person may be appointed to take charge of the properties and funds and books of account and title-deeds relating thereto, and to collect and receive the rents and profits.

The circumstances under which the present suit originated are these:—Beginning in the year 1827, there was litigation in the late Supreme Court, which resulted in 1834 in the adoption, with the court's sanction, of twelve rules for the management of the Jooma Musjid and of the charitable properties appertaining to it. By the said rules the Musjid and its properties were to be placed under the Government and control of the Kazee of Bombay and ten directors, therein named, and the vacancies were to be supplied by election made by the Kazee and the majority of the continuing directors. It was provided that a superintendent shall be provided by the Kazee and directors to collect rents and defray necessary expenses under the control of the governing body. Various other provisions were made for the proper management of the properties and funds, which were set out in the rules. In a suit filed in this Court in 1871, decree was passed on the 22nd April, 1873, whereby certain persons were removed from their positions as directors, and certain monies were ordered to be refunded. It was declared that the system of management was unsatisfactory and ought to be amended, and it was ordered that certain revised rules, approved by the court, should be laid before the members of the Mahomedan community frequenting the Musjid for their consideration and adoption. The proposed revised rules were not adopted by the community, and nothing was done in the way of amending the rules under which the management was carried on. At the beginning of 1878, the management was in the hands of Kazee Mahomed Hassan Moorgay and ten others. The Kazee died in that year, and since then there had been no Kazee to preside over the directors as contemplated by the rules. The great majority of the community appointed Kazee Sheriff Abdul Latiff Londay, but a small minority, including the third defendant Shaik Mahomed Curtay, wished to appoint a son of the deceased Kazee, then of the age of about thirteen years. The meeting desired to obtain the opinion of counsel, but it was never done; and consequently thenceforth there was no Kazee in the governing body. Some of the directors died and some had resigned, but no validly-elected successors to some of them had been appointed, and the result was that until recently, instead of a Kazee and ten directors constituting the managing body as required, there were only six directors and the first two relators. In July, 1891, an attempt was made to appoint directors in spite of the remonstrances of the first two relators and in contradiction of the rules. There was no validly-appointed superintendent, although the fifth defendant got himself appointed and had been acting as such until July last. The plaintiffs said that the defendant-directors exercised no proper supervision over the management, but allowed the third and fifth defendants to do what they liked; and they charged that the charitable properties and funds had been and are being grossly mismanaged. The rules of management are disregarded, and no proper precautions are taken for the safety of the funds. The fifth defendant was not a proper person to be allowed by the other defendants to have the control of the properties and funds, he being heavily involved in debt and without means. The defendants, it was alleged, had in their management violated nearly all the provisions of the rules devised to safeguard the funds. Large sums had been spent, in disregard of rule 3, without written orders; and the fifth defendant was allowed to retain in his hands very much larger sums than Rs. 500 in violation of the rule. The rule which provides for the purchase of immoveable property has been entirely disregarded to the great detriment of the Musjid; and the fund lying idle amounts to about two lakhs of rupees. The first four defendants had violated the rules in not presenting reports and accounts. The whole of the monies received from the tenants had not been credited to the Musjid. The plaintiffs submitted it was highly desirable that the management on the part of the defendants should be put an end to, that some proper scheme of management should be framed, and that the defendants should be removed from the positions they occupied, whether legally or otherwise, of managers of the charities and made to account for their past management, for the protection of the funds, it was also submitted, a receiver should be appointed.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction as applied for by Mr. Jardine.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Dismissal.

452-91—Chalk, W and S—Goculdass Coorjee vs Shaik Essa bin Khulifa.
473-91—Chalk, W and S—Damodher Goculdass vs Shaik Essa bin Khulifa.
17-91—Ardaseer, H and D—Ramdas Premjee vs Dewcooverbai alias Premcooverbai—Munsooklal, D and J.
20-91—Roughton and B—Lalljee Doongersee and others vs Kesserbai, widow of Odhowjee—Bhaishanker and K—and in person.
22-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Kharson Bhowan vs Ghellabhoy Atmaram—Chitnis, M and M.
18-90—Ardeseer, H and D—Ruttonbai vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody—Nanu and H.
26-91—Payne, G and S—Jumnabai vs Rajcooverbai and Etcha—A F Turner.
6-91—Balkrishna, V and K—L W F Carnac vs Cursetjee Heerjeebhoy—Mooljee B B.
27-91—Payne, G and S—Damodhur Bhica and others vs Bai Jamna, widow—Roughton and B.
21-91—Thackerdas, D and C—Umtoolabai, widow, vs Dossajee Jewonjee Rungwalla—T A Bland.
30-91—Ardaseer, H and D—Sulemabibee, widow, vs Shaik Cumroodin Shaik Fukroodin—D S Garud.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

534-91—In person—Koodebai and another vs Crusnanath Narrayen Kitrikar.
599-91—Payne G and S—Furdenand Elseulohr and others vs Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy and another—Crawford B B and B.
605-91—In person—Nuthoo Laljee vs Nundwana Bhuvanjee.
616-91—Conroy and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon vs Sewjee Prasjee.
620-91—In person—Sewla Veera and others vs—Khimull Rupa.
628-91—Payne G and S—Gona Sava and others vs Ramjee Balajee and others—In person.
631-91—Payne G and S—Emil Spinner and others vs Hajee Ahmed Khanbhoy.

Defended New Long Causes.

316-91—Bicknell and M—Reuben Solomon Nagaumker vs Nana Bapu Joshey—Crawford B and Co.
320-21—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed and another—Macfarlane E and H.
326-91—Conroy and B—John Henry Tod and another vs Ebrahim Natthu—Pestonjee, R and K.
340-91—Bhaishanker and K—Sarabhai Maganbhai vs Manshukram Kahandas—Craigie, L and O.
341-91—K J Mantri—Appajee Gopal Dintay vs Mooljee Rahim and another—In person.
227-91—In person—Jaitha Mooljee vs Dharamsi Ghella and others—In person.
340-91—Wadia and G—Jehanghir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, F and N.
119-94—Wadia and G—Nunchand Futteychund and others vs Bhuvandas Hemchund—Tyebjee and D.
270-91—In person—Cullianjee Damodhur and others vs Kanialal Wassoodew and others—Wadia and G.
310-91—Conroy and B—J H Tod and another vs Luckmidas Purshotum—E Wilkin.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

19-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs Dhurumdas Assanand—Ardesir, H and D.
456-90—In person—a pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna V N K.
613-91—Conroy and B—Damji Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K, and W and G.
100-91—Janardhun G—Sitaba Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

For further directions on Commissioners Report.

9-86—Janardhan and A—Viswanath Damodhur vs Nuthoorabai and others—Bicknell and M C W and S; W B V and R.

In matter of the Indian Cod's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co, Lt, M N Suklatwalla for the Company—T A Bland for Petitioner. Mudonjee Jootha, Petitioner.

Postpond Long Causes.

88-91—Crawford, B and C—G Christian Burgondahl vs Shaw Thakuradas Muthoradas others—Bhishanker and K and Shamrao P.
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassumally—M E and H.
376-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbeebee—vs—Amed Mahomed and others—C B and C—and M E and H.
112-91—Tyebjee and D—Josee Hurry Ruttonsee vs—Tookeram Rowjee and others, in person—M C W and S.
256-91—M D and J—Luckmibahoo vs Runchordas Hurridass—Ardaseer H and D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ABID.

THE diamond case was continued before the High Court on Friday.

Abid spent the day under cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity. His manner throughout was very composed, and saving an occasional inclination to argue with the interpreter and the learned counsel, he was an admirable witness.

The cross-examination of Abid was continued.

Witness said the value of the jewellery Mr. Jacob sold to the Nizam through him in 1890, when Mr. Jacob was at Simla was about half a lakh. All letters or telegrams relating to transactions were sent or written by witness. In the previous year witness had very likely been in communication with Mr. Jacob with reference to the business done with the Nizam. On the 13th August he telegraphed to Mr. Jacob saying the Nizam had received his letter and would send a lakh of rupees by telegram. That evening the money was not sent. It was not in payment for anything, but was a sort of loan he applied for from the Nizam for the purpose of purchasing certain articles at a sale. If the Nizam approved of those articles he would keep them, otherwise they would be returned. It was not sent for Mr. Jacob to have the discretion what articles to buy for the Nizam.

Mr. Inverarity asked for the production of the letter referred to in the telegram.

Mr. Woodroffe: Printed copies of all letters were handed over to Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity: Then if you take my statement there is no such letter among those printed copies. It is tantamount to saying it is not produced.

Mr. Woodroffe.—It is tantamount to saying there is no other. That's what it is tantamount to.

Mr. Inverarity then read the telegram of the 15th August in continuation of the telegram promising a remittance, stating that his Highness was anxious to buy articles of value and of the best description, and Mr. Jacob was not to limit his purchases to the amount remitted if the things were really good, and that a further remittance would follow if he exceeded the amount sent.

To witness:—Do you mean to say that if Mr. Jacob purchased goods in pursuance of that telegram, the Nizam was at liberty to refuse them?—I do not remember. Subsequently he did not remit. Mr. Jacob had written to me and I wrote in reply that he could buy such things as the Nizam would approve. It was not with the order of His Highness I wrote.

Were the telegrams sent by order of His Highness: The second telegram was not.

Further questioned, witness said he made arrangements for a person to act for him with Mr. Jacob whilst he was in Persia. He had no recollection of telling his wife to write, suggesting to Mr. Jacob that when he wrote for money from the Nizam he should say the times were pressing. He admitted receiving the written history of the diamond from Mr. Jacob. Mr. Jacob asked him to show it to His Highness, but witness did not do so.

This history was read and set forth the beauties of the Imperial diamond, and stated that, compared with the values set upon other celebrated diamonds, the Imperial was worth eight hundred thousand pounds.

Mr. Inverarity asked whether that sum would not be equivalent to one crore and twenty lakhs.

Witness replied it might be so, but he did not know whether it was. From a statement in the history of the diamond Mr. Jacob got the idea about the gem's value which he first told to witness. Witness was not anxious the Nizam should buy the diamond. He did not care at all. He took no interest in the negotiations. It was a very valuable article, and he did not try to get it sold to the Nizam at all. He made no efforts whatever to earn his commission. He never even took the trouble to show the Nizam the history of the diamond. If he had placed it before His Highness he would not have taken the trouble to read it. In Bombay Mr. Jacob told him that he (Abid) would be much benefited by the sale of the diamond. He did not ask Mr. Jacob how or how much he would be benefited. At no subsequent time did he ask that. Mr. Jacob might have said something, but he did not remember. Witness never said anything when Mr. Jacob came to Hydrabad about the end of February. He mentioned the model to witness. The model afterwards came by post. The second occasion after Mr. Jacob returned from Bombay he saw His Highness, who purchased some articles, and after that mention was made of the diamond. Mr. Jacob said it was worth one crore and twenty lakhs, but he would give it for a cheap price. Mr. Jacob first asked fifty and then came down to forty-six lakhs. He remembered Mr. Jacob said: "What price would Your Highness pay for it?" Mr. Jacob first mentioned the price at fifty lakhs. The Nizam said it was very high, and then Mr. Jacob asked what His Highness would give. In the police court witness said the Nizam told Mr. Jacob to mention the price.

Mr. Inverarity: Until you were examined here in chief had you ever said the owner was going to sell the stone cheap?—What I said in the police court and here was the same. I said that Mr. Jacob said: "The diamond is worth a crore and twenty lakhs. It is now being sold for a cheap price.

Continuing, witness said he did not know whether Mr. Jacob mentioned forty-six lakhs as the price the owner was going to get. Witness was under the impression Mr. Jacob was going to get some profit, but not so much as twenty-five lakhs.

Mr. Inverarity: You knew he was going to get more profit than five lakhs, the amount of your commission?—I did not pay any attention. I had many other things to attend to.

Witness said twenty lakhs were mentioned at that interview. Mr. Jacob did not say he wanted that sum paid in advance, so that he might get the stone from the owner. No mention of the owner was made at all. He had no recollection that Mr. Jacob made any mention of paying the money to the owner of the stone. Witness did not apply for a warrant to arrest the prisoner.

Mr. Inverarity put in a written application for a warrant signed by A. Abid, and witness admitted the signature to be his. He did not remember whether he was examined in support of that application, and he may have said that Mr. Jacob told the Nizam if he would deposit twenty-three lakhs in the bank in Mr. Jacob's name he would deposit the amount with the owners and get the diamond.

Mr. Inverarity: Is it true that Mr. Jacob said he would deposit the amount with the owners and get the diamond?—No. Who was the owner of it?

Do you say the arrangement was that twenty-three lakhs should remain in Mr. Jacob's name till the diamond was approved or not approved?—Yes.

And to remain in his account at the bank till the diamond was approved?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity read a letter from Mr. Jacob dated 24th May 1891, in which he said he must have half the money, twenty-three lakhs, as agreed upon "to pay them." Abid admitted he got that letter and showed it the Nizam.

Mr. Inverarity: What is written there is "contrary to the arrangement?—Yes."

Did you ever write or telegraph to him that he was under a misapprehension?—I do not remember.

Mr. Inverarity then read another letter in which Mr. Jacob asked for twenty lakhs to be transferred to his account, so that he might pay it to the agents of the owners of the diamond in Calcutta and get the diamond, adding "this was the arrangement with his Highness."

Abid admitted receiving this letter. He said he did not know whether this statement was contrary to the arrangements. Having had the letter read to him again, he said the statements made were not contrary to the arrangements. It did not correctly state the arrangement come to; but witness did not write or telegraph to Mr. Jacob saying he was under a misapprehension.

Mr. Inverarity here put in a telegram from Mrs Jacob to Ram Chunder Rao, telling him to send the money to Calcutta to Mr. Jacob's credit and adding "I will pay it from there and get the stone, then will come to Hyderabad." Ram Chunder, as well as the others, was the proper person for Mr. Jacob to communicate with in witness's absence. Witness returned to Hyderabad on 28th June. Having detailed the manner in which payments were usually made to Mr. Jacob when he made sales to the Nizam, witness said some five lakhs' worth of jewellery were sold to the Nizam by Mr. Jacob in the month of April 1891. After the interview in March witness was in frequent communication with Mr. Jacob by letters and telegrams. Mr. Jacob had said he would pay. Mr. Jacob was in Hyderabad in April. Witness did not remember whether anything was said between himself and Mr. Jacob about the diamond at that time. There may have been communications with the Nizam, but he could not remember. On the 21st April he telegraphed—"To Jacob, passenger by rail, Gungaswaran. Telegram received. Pay King as usual. Tiger shot. Don't forget my pair of horses." The reference to King King was with regard to the payment to witness of a commission on five lakhs' worth of jewellery sold. On 23rd April witness telegraphed to Mr. Jacob: "Nizam read your telegram, was pleased to settle diamond." Mr. Jacob afterwards wrote that Abid went so far as to promise on his honour not to introduce any jeweller to the Nizam for six months, and on that understanding Mr. Jacob offered Abid a share in the profits. Witness admitted that Mr. Jacob asked him to take in no other jeweller, but denied he was offered a share. On April 28th witness sent a telegram acknowledging receipt of a letter in which there were references to horses Mr. Jacob was buying for him, and further said: "Nizam strong to his promise. Can buy many things." Mr. Inverarity also read a letter, said to be dated the same day, and asked witness whether he signed it. At first he said: "I don't see my signature. I did not write it." When the signature was pointed out to him and Mr. Inverarity said: "Is that your signature, sir," the answer was "No.—Yes."

Mr. Inverarity proceeded to question witness on the letter as follows.

How is it you do not deny what you say was false in the letter from Mr. Jacob?—I did not pay much attention to it. All he used to write I used to produce before His Highness.

Did you show Mr. Jacob's letter of 20th April to his Highness?—Yes. If there was any mention made in that letter about the diamond I must have shown it to His Highness.

In this letter you say: "As wirod, I assure you, Mr. Jacob, what care I for the Minister when my gracious lord and master is so kind to me?" Is it true your position at Hyderabad is such that you do not care for the Minister?—I was subordinate only to him whose bread I was eating.

It is true then that your position makes you quite independent of the Minister?—I have nothing to do with him.

You do not care for him?—No.

You say here: "Never mind if there is money in the treasury or not; if His Highness likes he can have many lakhs in a minute. In such a state of things what is fifty lakhs to him?"—Yes, I wrote that. That is correct.

Mr. Inverarity further elicited that Abid won a bet from Mr. Jacob which the letter paid with a carriage valued at two thousand five hundred rupees. On the 30th April he wired to Mr. Jacob: "Nizam ordered you not to leave Simla till further orders. Diamond all right." And on 1st May Mr. Jacob was ordered by telegram to wait at Calcutta as the Minister has freshened the case. Witness said that had reference to Dorabji's case.

The Court here adjourned for lunch.

On resuming Abid said, in answer to Mr. Inverarity, that he went to Ootacamund about the 14th June, and in his absence he knew telegrams passed between Mr. Jacob and Ram Chunder Rao. This man was not a witness. From Ootacamund witness used to send telegrams to Mr. Jacob about the diamond. On the 21st June he telegraphed saying: "I hear paying arrangements made." Then on the 23rd he wired. "Not got satisfactory reply. Wire for proper reply. Was present when His Highness gave Minister order." That was the order to put twenty-three lakhs into the bank. On the 24th he telegraphed: "Heard order given for payment before I left. Return Wednesday. Keep wiring. Very sorry some one taken Panna Lal in. Just heard." The same day he sent a second telegram: "Wire urgently for payment. Hear thirty-one lakhs kept safe left." He had no recollection of sending a third telegram on the same day to Mr Jacob saying he (Abid) had been telegraphed for as the Nizam wanted him about Mr Jacob's business there. On the 29th June from Hyderabad he telegraphed saying the remittance had been sent to the Bengal Bank, Hydrabac. The servant of the Minister told him this. At the conversation in March about the diamond no bank was mentioned. On the same day, the 29th, witness telegraphed to Mr Jacob that the Nizam had returned the things bought of Punna Lal and Chooni Lal and added: "See what difficulties I undergo for your sake." On the 30th he telegraphed that the remittance had been made to the Bank of Bengal, but not to Mr Jacob's credit, so the Nizam had ordered the Minister to put it to Mr. Jacob's credit. He (Abid) was all along under the impression that the money had been placed to the credit of Mr. Jacob at Hyderabad, and he never sent Mr. Jacob any letter or telegram contrary to that. When Mr. Jacob telegraphed, from Calcutta, saying he wanted to attend Messrs. Hamilton's sale, witness replied. "Come at your leisure." He did not know from whom he heard on or before July 14th that Mr. Jacob had drawn money from the bank. Witness received no orders from the Nizam to telegraph to Jacob telling him he had done wrong. Jacob was on his way to Hyderabad at the time.

Mr. Inverarity: You know perfectly well Jacob had not left Calcutta on the 14th July. You heard it before you sent the telegram about *passand* or *na passand* on the 14th?

Witness said he did hear before he sent the telegram.

Mr. Inverarity: Now I ask you when you heard about Mr. Jacob drawing the money, did the Nizam tell you to telegraph to Jacob saying he had done wrong?—Yes, the Nizam gave orders.

And you did not say he had done wrong?—You read the telegram and I will tell you. I do not remember. I received orders at about two or three o'clock, but there was delay in sending the telegram off.

Mr. Inverarity: After receiving Mr. Jacob's letter of the 14th July on the 18th, saying he had drawn out the money to deposit it with the agents of the owners, did you send a telegram saying he had done wrong?—I think I sent the telegram.

Mr. Inverarity read a telegram dated 18th July, telling Mr. Jacob there was no need of the police to escort him. This telegram was addressed to Bombay. Witness did not remember whether that was the only repy he sent. He was then questioned with regard to the visit of the Resident to the Nizam. Witness said he did not know whether it had reference to the diamond, and he did not know what the date of the visit was. He did not know whether it was the 12th July. Witness was at the Neilgherries at the time. He did not remember how long he had been in Hyderabad when the telegram about *passand* or *na passand* was sent. He believed a day or two. He may have been in Hyderabad on July 12th. He could not remember when he first heard that the Resident had seen the Nizm. Having elicited that no one else was present when the alleged conversation about substituting one model for the other took place. Mr. Inverarity asked about the interview with the Nizam in the palace on the morning of 21st, and learned that no one but witness, the Nizam and Mr. Jacob were present, and that Mr. Jacob and himself were alone at the interview they had on the evening of the same day. Mr. Inverarity then asked "Have you been disappointed by the Nizam rejecting the diamond?" Yes, I was sorry for the accused, but when the *malik* refused to take it what could I do.

Were you sorry for yourself?—

Witness made a reply to the interpreter, and after a long conversation between them the answer was given—Why should I be sorry for myself."

The interpreter put the question again and eventually the witness, with a wave of his hand, replied—"Yes, certainly, if he could sell it I would have got something."

Then you were disappointed yourself?—Whether it was much or little I was sorry.

Witness was then questioned about his statement that Mr. Jacob said the Maharaja of Patiala would take the diamond for forty lakhs, and also whether he told Mr. Jacob the Nizam would take the diamond for forty lakhs. He denied this last statement, asking "Was the Nizam rejected it how could I say?" Witness said the Nizam only kept cash or petty expenses in the palace, and that there was now no Burra Begum Sahiba at Hydeabad. He asserted he understood Mr. Jacob's telegrams after leaving Hyderabad referred to his wish to get his expenses from the Nizam. He told the Nizam and many other persons that Mr. Jacob promied to return the money within three days of his arival in Calcutta. He did not know why the statements made in Mr. Jacob's long explanatory telegram to the Nizam were left unanswered for eight days. Finally Abid was questioned as to his association with Abdul Huq. He said the Sirdar saw him at Bombay and asked him to speak to the Nizam. The Sidar promised if the Nizam sent for him he would take witness a handsome present, mentioning a house in Bombay. "Simply in order that he should not be pained in his mind I said: 'Very well; very well, I shall do it,'" It was a political matter. Witness had done nothing in it and intended to do nothing.

The Court here rose. Mr. Inverarity mentioning that he had nearly finished.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A P. AND O. AGENT.

MR. E. L. WOODIN, who has been taken from Japan to Hongkong on a charge of embezzlement, arrived there on the 23rd ult. in the Gwalior. He was charged before Mr Wise at the Police Court in the forenoon of the same day:—(1) with embezzling and stealing dollers 100,00, the monies of his employers, the P. and O. Compay, between 9th August 1887 and 16th Oct. 1891; (2) with having, while employed as a servant of the aboe company, unlawfully, wilfully and with intent to defraud falsified certain accounts, between 9th August 1887 and 16th October 1891.

Inspecto Hennessy gave formal evidence of the arrest of the prisoner at Yokohama, and the case was remanded for a week, his Worship stating that if the prisoner wised it to be taken sooner there would be no objection. The Hongkong paper understands that Mr. Francis, Q. C., will appear for the defence. The prisoner, who complained of being ill when he handed overby the Japanese authorities, looked thin and haggard and takes scarcely any food. An application was made for bail.

FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER.

THE hostile gathering of Hunza and Nagar tribesmen in the neighbourhood of Chalt Fort has been attacked by troops under command of the British Agent at Gilgit, Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, and some sharp fighting has resulted. The casualties on our side amount to seven sepoys killed, four British officers, one native officer, and 25 sepoys wounded. Colonel Durand, Captain Aylmer (Royal Engineers) and Lieutenant Badcock (5th Gurkhas) are returned as severely, and Lieutenant Gordon as simply wounded.

From information which has reached us, the following would appear to be the history of the affair. The Hunza and Nagar chiefs, hearing that a military road was about to be constructed from Gilgit to Chalt, which, though in Kashmir territory, commands the road debouching from Hunza, resolved to attack the working parties. They accordingly collected their fighting men and advanced westwards along the Hunza river, with the intention of capturing Chalt Fort. Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, as stated a few days ago, forestalled them, and threw reinforcements into the Fort. He had apparently with him two mountain guns, the Gatling recently sent up from the Gullies, a detachment of 5th Gurkhas, the Kashmir Imperial service regiments stationed at Gilgit, and his small personal escort of sepoys belonging to the 20th Punjab Infantry, together with a few Bengal Sappers and Miners under Captain Aylmer. The total strength of the column is not given, but there were at Gilgit only some 300 sepoys belonging to the Indian army, the garrison being mainly composed of three regiments of Kashmir Imperial Service troops, each 600 or 700 strong. In all probability the force assembled at Chalt on the 1st instant would not exceed 1,000, owing to the great difficulties of transport along the route of thirty miles from Gilgit to Chalt. Four miles east of the latter place is the village of Nilt on a small plateau. It belongs to the Nagar Chief, and is one of five small villages on the southern bank of the Hunza river between Chalt and the town of Nagar itself. In that part of the world each village has a mud fort with walls about fifteen feet high and flanking towers. They are generally placed on an eminence and very strongly built, being sufficiently large to accommodate all inhabitants. As the tribal gathering at Nilt would doubtless have increased had there been any inaction on the part of our troops at Chalt, Lieutenant-Colonel Durand appears to have made up his mind to act on the offensive and to drive the tribesmen from their position.

We can only judge as yet as to what occurred by inferences drawn from the scanty information available. The fort was unquestionably shelled: for Lieutenant-Colonel Durand was hit by a bullet when superintending the laying of a mountain gun within two hundred yards of the walls. As, however, no impression was made upon it, Captain Aylmer made a bold attempt to blow in the gate, and in this he was successful. A rush was then made by this gallant officer, Lieutenants Boisragon and Badcock, with a few sepoys, and the place was captured after desperate fighting. Of the three officers just mentioned Lieutenant Boisragon was the only one who escaped uninjured. It seems to have been a very gallant action, though details are still wanting. The enemy are said to have lost heavily. One gun and nine prisoners were captured. The casualties on this day were, besides three British officers wounded, two sepoys of the 5th Gurkhas and one of the Imperial Service troops killed; one Jemadar and twenty rank and file wonded. Half the losses were in the detachment of the 5th Gurkhas. On the 3rd instant the enemy kept up a musketry fire from a strong position, strengthened by *sangars* at Mayon, a village of fifty houses on the opposite side of the river from Nilt. They succeeded in wounding Lieutenant Gordon and seven sepoys, one mortally. There was more desultory sharp secoting on the 4th from Mayon, but no further casualties. Captain Bradshaw took command of the troops after Lieutenant-Colonel Durand was incapacitated. Blockhouses are being built before a further advance is made up the river. The valley is a very narrow one, and there are good defensive positions at various points, which will have to be cleared. Three of the wounded sepoys died on the 3rd and 4th. Dr. Robertson extracted the bullet from Colonel Durand, and the latter with Captain Aylmer and Lieutenant Badcock were reported doing well on the 4th, which is the latest date of the news yet received. The troops are reported to be in good health, and the weather to be fine.—*Pioneer*

THE FORTHCOMING SOCIAL CONGRESS.

DEWAN BAHADUR R. RAGHUNTH RAO, General Secretary, National Social Conference, informs us that the following subjects will be taken up for consideration at the meeting of the Conference:—

(1) The desirability of drawing public attention to the evils of the custom by which marriages are brought about for pecuniary considerations in certain classes, and of declaring that all such payments or contracts should be declared void and of no effect.

(2) The question of polygamy—suggestions as to the best methods of restricting the evil within the limits recognized by the old Hindu law texts.

(3) Reaffirming the necessity of bringing about the restoration to their old social status of all who undertake foreign travel by sea for purposes of study or national advantage,—such persons on their part undertaking after their return to India to conform to the old style of living in matters of dress, food, &c. It is further proposed to request the Social Reform Association to press the subject on the attention of the spiritual authorities—Acharyas, Maharajas or Gurus of the several

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HERR SCHMUCK'S GRAND CONCERT, under the Patronage of H. E. LADY HARRIS, in aid of Local Charities, WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 8-15 p.m. TICKETS, Rs. 2 and 1, at SOUNDY and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

BEST HAMS 6 to 18 lbs. each, As. 12 per lb.; Best Bacon on cut, As. 14 per lb.; Double Gloster Cheese on cut, As. 12 per lb.; Sutton Cheese on cut, Re. 1-6 per lb.; Stilton Cheese in Jars, &c.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

TO TOURISTS.—A Gentleman by birth and education wishes for a TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY. A good linguist, and has travelled before in the same capacity. References exchanged. Address "FOUCHE," Dehra Dun, H. W. P.

MUSIC.—PIANO, VIOLIN, GUITAR, Banjo, Mandolin, &c., taught by Mr. F. THEMUDO, Sonapur, No. 190.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. E. FULLER'S Valuable Household Furniture, &c., at Chinchpoogly Road (Tramway Line) TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

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CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, Re. 1-8 per lb.; Fruits in Syrup, Re. 1-6 per bottle; Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau, Rs. 2-4 per bottle; Zante Currants, As. 13 per bottle; Muscatel Raisins, Rs. 1-12 per bottle; Turkey Figs, &c., &c.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

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A. D. C.

Government House, Malabar Point, 14th December, 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

THE repetition of Saturday's mutilated London financial telegram through Reuter showed no change in the price of Silver, or in Stock Exchange quotations, the only additional news conveyed thereby being that of a further allotment of 1½ lakh of Indian Council Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4 23-32d., an advance of 1-32d. on Friday's rate for the extra Bills placed on that day, and 3-32d. above Wednesday's regular allotment rate; and the missing figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, which, at 4,220,000 bales for the total, and 196,000 for Surats, showed an increase of 160,000 bales, and a decrease of 6,000 bales respectively, compared with the quantity in sight on the previous Friday.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The statistics of the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the month of November, show a very marked falling off in the missions to Bombay in the principal line of *Plain Cottons*, both as compared with the figures for October, and those for November last year, the decrease being 17¼ million yards in the former comparison, and 12¾ million yards in the latter. In the other items of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons*, there was also a material diminution as against October's supplies, and, in the case of the former, compared with those received in November last year also; while shipments of *Twist* were, roundly, half a million pounds less than in October, and in November 1890. For the eleven months of the present year the missions to this port show a considerable falling off in every item of *Goods*, and a sensible diminution in *Yarn*; the decrease in the former being 71½ million yards in *Plain Cottons*, 22½ million yards in *Coloured*, and 2¾ million yards in *Printed*; and in the latter ¼ million lbs.

	Nov. 1891.	Oct. 1891.	Nov. 1890.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	29,100,000	46,700,000	41,750,000
Colored Cottons ,,	3,450,000	4,500,000	5,250,000
Printed Cottons ,,	7,200,000	9,550,000	7,950,000
Twist .....lbs.	950,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	77,500,000	77,800,000	65,650,000
Colored Cottons ,,	4,400,000	4,800,000	5,250,000
Printed Cottons ,,	4,300,000	4,200,000	1,950,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,600,000	1,350,000	1,100,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	3,350,000	11,350,000	700,000
Colored Cottons ,,	80,000	1,850,000	1,400,000
Printed Cottons ,,	1,450,000	2,550,000	850,000
Twist .....lbs.	950,000	1,750,000	1,050,000

Bombay only—for 11 Months 1891; for 11 Months 1890.

Plain Cottons.....yds.	389,400,000	460,955,000
Colored Cottons... ,,	39,250,000	61,700,000
Printed Cottons... ,,	99,600,000	93,350,000
Twist .....lbs.	14,100,000	14,300,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs. 16,31,452
,, ,, Branches...	Dec.	,, 6,98,097
Other Deposits	Inc.	,, 1,79,165
Government Securities	Dec.	,, 23
Loans ,, ... ,,	,,	,, 1,78,999
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	,, 7,19,208
Cash with other Banks.....	,,	,, 10,895
Cash and Currency Notes.....	,,	,, 5,37,311

The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs continues to illustrate, as it also indicates, the prolonged sluggishness, not to say stagnation, of trade, and the unabated plethora of Money. The Bank's Cash Balance stood at the close of last week at 373½ lakhs, thus showing an increase of some 5⅝ lakhs since the end of the previous week; and although this increase was due to an accession to Government Deposits, in the absence of which the Balance would have shown some diminution, the net increase in the trade demand for Money disclosed by the Return had been trifling, say some 3½ lakhs, an addition of 7¼ lakhs to Bills Discounted having been purely counterbalanced by some decrease in Loans, and an increase, to the same extent, in Private Deposits.

COTTON.—Exporters are reported to have contracted to-day to buy 1,000 bales of New "Fine" Broach, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 200; and 400 bales of Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 174½; they have also taken 550 bales of ready new Bengals, at Rs. 171 per candy. The Mills have bought 1,400 bales of ready stuff, consisting of 650 new Julgaum, at Rs. 167-7½; 350 new Dhulia, at Rs. 163; 200 new Pachora, at Rs. 165; 100 new Chalisgaum, at Rs. 163; and 100 old Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 135 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are unchanged.

An insufficient dew fall at Barsee and Dhulia, in the Oomrawattee circle, and at Wudwan, in the Dhollera circle, was reported by the telegrams to hand this morning from the Cotton districts. The weather was also cloudy and unseasonable at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle; but over the rest of the Cotton area, the weather was generally seasonable. It was so at Broach, where the flowing of the plants was advanced, and where bolls were appearing in some places, as they also were in some districts of the Dhollera circle, and were rapidly ripening at Bhownugger. Picking was general over the whole of the Oomrawattee circle; but cotton was only arriving in small quantities, as was also the case in the Bengal circle.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been neglected by shippers to a great extent to-day, and only a small business has been reported. The feeling in the former market has been dull, and in the latter quiet; but quotations are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,692 bales.
Wheat	57,432 cwts.
Linseed	7,567 ,,
Gingelly	10,348 ,,
Poppyseed	1,295 ,,
Castorseed	1,419 ,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Takers of tonnage are holding back for lower rates, and meantime no fresh business is passing.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's closing rates, and the market has been quiet and virtually unchanged, the only difference being that 1s. 4⅛d. has been quoted for three months' sight Creditsup to the middle of January delivery. Business has been dull in the extreme—nothing doing either way, and the tendency may be called a shade easier at the close, when the following ready rates were quoted:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4⅞d.	,,
Francs do.	1·77½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady a 107 7-16 for Fours for cash, 107 3-16 for the 5th January account, and 106⅝ for the 2nd February, with little doing either for Money or Account; but at the close 107⅜ was the cash rate, with buyers thereat, and at 105½ for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been out of favour, and in several cases prices have declined Rs. 5 per share to our revised quotations. Otherwise the market has been generally quiet but unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th December, as compared with the statement of the 5th December, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 5. Rs.	Dec. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	35,30,461	52,11,913
Do. do. at Branches	36,52,726	30,54,701
Other Deposits	5,38,59,09[illegible]	5,40,38,255
Post Bills	10,05[illegible]	11,749
Cash Credits, undrawn	29,85,98	28,30,261
Rs. ..	7,74,63,38	7,85,96,879
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,30,09,17	1,30,09,149
Cash Credits on do. do.	76,25,33	76,65,422
Loans do. do. do.	68,56,45	66,77,451
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,67	1,671
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,23,29,36	1,30,41,414
Stamps, &c.	19,03	19,026
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,239		
Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000	3,92,23	3,92,239
Bullion	4,16,92	4,37,816
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,68,25,37	3,73,62,690
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs. ..	7,74,63,38	7,85,96,879

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—Nov 17, at Uttoxeter, wife of Capt Eardley-Wilmot, R H A, of a daughter.
HARVEY—Nov 22, at Forest-hill, wife of F Harvey, of Tuticorin, S India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ROUSE—WATSON—Nov 19, at St Mary's, Bryanston-square, R House, DepSurg-Gen, late Indian Army, to Ethel Clare, daughter of James Watson, J P, late Ben C S, of Langley, Bucks, and Portman-square.
VICARS—SALMON—Nov 21, at St Peter's, Eaton-square, Edward, son of late Major-Gen E Vicars, R E, to Maud Ethel, widow of Capt M B Salmon, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and daughter of Col Hancock, Bombay S C.

DEATHS.

HUDSON—Nov 17, at South Kensington, C Hudson, late of Calcutta, aged 91.
ILBERY—Nov 16, at Holland Park, London, J W H Ilbery, formerly Manager of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, aged 80.
KEMP—Nov 26, at Upper Norwood, Mary, wife of George Lucas Kemp, of Calcutta.
LAND—Nov 21, at South Kensington, Anne, wife of James Land, Brig-Surg (Retired) M S, daughter of late Rev A Fane.
LAW—Nov 18, at Folkestone, Edward Gordon, son of C W Law, barrister-at-law, Moulmein, Burmah, aged 12.
MECHAM—Nov 2, at Jubbulpore, Martha Wild, wife of Lieut-Col Mecham, Cameronians, Scottish Rifles.
MESHAM—Nov 24, at Oaktree Farm, near Tarporley, Cheshire, Arthur Bennett Mesham, Capt, the Royal Dragoons, aged 36.
TURBERVILLE—Nov 23, at Ewenny Priory, near Bridgend, Lieut-Col T P Turberville, late R A, J P and D L for the county of Glamorgan, son of late Capt T Warlow, Bengal Engineers, aged 63.
WALPOLE—Nov 22, at Broadford, Chobham, C V Walpole, C B, aged 78.
WALTER—Nov 22, at Broadstairs, Charles Frederick, son of Lieut-Col C J Walter, Bengal S C (Ret), aged 18.

ALWAR.

BIRTH.

MACINNES—December 11, at Mission House, Alwar, the wife of the Rev John MacInnes, M.A., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SUBEDAR—December 14, at 8 p.m., at his residence, "The Retreat," Bellasis Road, next to Ludba Ebram's Shop, Ruttonjee Cursetjee Subedar (Dubash.) Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1891.

THE Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art has just distributed in India a report of its annual meeting, which was held in London some months since, but of which only the briefest accounts had reached us until now. The Society was fortunate in having amongst the speakers such competent authorities on various aspects of Indian Art as Surgeon-Major Hendley, of Jeypore, Mr. Val Prinsep, Sir George Birdwood, and Mr. Liberty, and the meeting was none the less interesting for a very noticeable play of divergent views amongst those who spoke at it. Some, indeed, went so far as to directly challenge the authority of Sir Frederick Leighton, who, speaking almost *ex cathedra*, had impressed upon the Society the great importance of keeping Indian art free from foreign influences. This is wise and valuable counsel, but no advantage is got in conveying it too dogmatically. Sir Frederick Leighton's own work is a noble example of eclecticism in art—of a gathering in from all sources of whatever influence can tend to beautify and raise it. It would have been easy to cite his best productions in evidence against a rigid application of this principle of artistic isolation; and Dr. Hendley must have had the weakness of Sir Frederick Leighton's position in view when he pointed out how many elements had contributed to the building up of Indian art into the position in which we know it. It is at one time, he observed, almost Dutch or Italian, showing the influence of Europe through the early trading factories in Gujerat and elsewhere. At Anhilwara Pattan, of which Kinloch Forbes had so much to tell in his "Ras Mala," it is almost Greek or Roman. In the north and north-east it has fallen under Burmese or even Chinese influence, while Persian influences have operated powerfully upon it in northern India. And everywhere religious influences, Hindu or Mahomedan, have powerfully impressed themselves upon it, so that it is a misreading of the history of Indian art, as of the history of all art, to urge that its safety and its healthy development will depend upon the degree in which it is kept in isolation from the artistic influences of other lands. Sir Frederick Leighton, whose advice suffered from having been tendered in the form of a brief letter of apology was, of course, on solid ground when he urged the importance of preserving the industrial arts of the East in their vernacular purity and sincerity. Here everybody will join hands with him. It is only when he gives his advice in such a form that it may be interpreted as a plea for the isolation of the Indian art worker from all external influences that it needs to be presented with reservation.

Sir Frederick Leighton would perhaps be amongst the last to encourage the notion that Indian Art is the worse for the Indian Schools of Art. A very capable authority, Mr. Havell, of Madras, says:—"Many people who take an interest in Indian Art look upon Schools of Art with suspicion, and imagine that good native Art can only flourish when removed from all European influences. European art masters are supposed to be rendered incapable by their previous training of appreciating the genuine flavour of pure native work, and that consequently the native workman is contaminated directly he enters our doors." We hope the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art has no thought of lending itself to prudery of that kind, and also that Sir Frederick Leighton's high authority in not going to be cited in defence of the doctrine that in India alone the artist is to be left to his own unaided instincts, unfettered by the technicalities of the schools. Mr. Val Prinsep, we suppose, may be taken as a representative exponent of this doctrine, when, insisting upon the hereditary nature of Indian art, he declares that if you take a potter from the centre where he has worked, and send him to the Art School at Lahore, he learns to draw patterns in the manner of an Englishman or Frenchman, but he deteriorates and loses his character as an artist. It would not take long for this doctrine to deteriorate into mere cant, if indeed it has not already done so. By teaching a potter to draw patterns "after the manner of an Englishman or a Frenchman" the School of Art, so long as it does not go beyond its functions, teaches him to draw straight lines where, if left to himself, he would draw them crooked, to make his curves true, and his outlines clear and well-defined, instead of giving them the wayward uncertainty that often characterises the art of the untaught workman. In this there need be no departure from the spirit of Indian art, no unnatural mingling of European forms and ideas with the forms and ideas of the East. The Society has not spoken with a very clear voice upon this point, but it will do well to disassociate itself from so fastidious and unreal a doctrine as that which has been proclaimed from its platform by Mr. Val Prinsep. Whether the English in India are as much the enemies of Indian art as the Society seems to think is doubtful. We all know that some considerable sins in this regard can be laid to the charge of more than one of the Governments in India. When the Supreme Government went to Tottenham Court Road for furniture for Government House at Simla that might have been better bought in Bombay or Madras it did a most reprehensible thing. But how would the case have stood if the half lakh or so that went to Maples had been spent nearer at hand? Indian handicraftsmen would have been encouraged, but scarcely Indian handicraft, at all events if Mr. Val Prinsep's definition is to be accepted. For the designs would have come from the hand and the brain of a European, and the work would have been carried out by Indian workmen much more in accordance with his views of good workmanship than with theirs.

Whether the Englishman, in the furnishing and arrangement of his own house in India, is as powerful for mischief against Indian art as some of the supporters of the Society think is doubtful. He is charged with setting up upon his walls things from Whiteley's that he could buy better and more cheaply from Jeypore and Umritsar, and so setting a bad example to his native neighbours and robbing the Indian art workman of his lawful gains. We should have thought that the sixteen penny rupee might be trusted to rescue Indian art from dangers of that kind, and that the Indian *dhurry* was safe, in these days, against the competition of Axminster and Brussels carpets. The Rajas and Nawabs are, very likely, great sinners against the art of their own land. Dr. Hendley tells with grief of native palaces furnished and adorned by French firms; of a French artist being detected decorating a Raja's hall with a fresco illustrating some edifying legend in the life of Krishna; of a Hungarian artist erecting a summer palace for a Chief on the hills near Simla, and bedizening it with things of beauty from Paris or Vienna. All this is very bad, and very disrespectful to a Government which has covered many pages of foolscap with injunctions in favour of the purchase of country stores. But what can be done? Is the Foreign Office to enact a sumptuary law, putting Whiteley and Maple under a ban, and denouncing the vanities of Parisian and Viennese art as polluted things—things included in that intercourse with foreign nations which the Paramount Power has gathered up within its own exclusive rights? If that is to be done we must rely upon Mr. Val Prinsep, or some equally practical man, to draw out the terms of the proclamation. Meantime, we must bear with so much of human vanity as finds a nest for itself in the bosoms of Rajahs, and of people who, for their greater glory's sake, find pleasure in showing to the world that they can afford to lay out lakhs on European art, when thousands paid to Indian workmen would bring about as good a result. The wealthy Indian Prince sends to Venice for his mosaic for the same reason that the Englishwoman, for preference, sends to Worth's for a dinner dress, and sometimes he is not above sending to Poole for his clothes, to the manifest injury of the *dharsi* at his gates. If the Society with a long name would be guided by us they would leave the Rajah to his devices—of course getting a subscription out of him to help in the encouragement and preservation of the art that he despises—but wasting no effort upon his conversion to fidelity to the arts of his own land. If at home they can stimulate an interest in Indian art products, and can widen the market for them, they will render a service to the country. But after a careful perusal of the many eloquent speeches that were delivered at the Society's meeting last May we are in doubt as to the extent and nature of the help that they can render to Indian art, which, like most things in this world, must depend for acceptance mainly upon its own merits.

THAT there is a screw loose somewhere in the administration of Hongkong seems generally acknowledged in the Colony, and settlers there are beginning to agitate for an investigation. It is solemnly declared that the administration of Hongkong costs nearly as much as that of Ceylon, and a comparison of the two Colonies shows how utterly disproportionate that of the former must be. Ceylon has an area of 25,365 miles and a population of three millions; her public revenue is fifteen and a quarter millions; her expenditure less than fifteen millions. Hongkong has an area of thirty and a quarter square miles and a population of 215,000, a revenue of a million and thirty thousand dollars, her expenditure being only some three or four thousand less. That the colonists have cause for uneasiness goes without sayiug. News by the overland mail to hand yesterday shows that the people have found a champion in the person of the Hon. Mr. Whitehead, an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, who at three successive meetings held in one week created an uproar which his official confreres did not appear to relish. The estimates were under discussion, and included a vote, which is considered practically to re-establish the ecclesiastical subsidy, and a vote for a new gaol, "that is not required." And these were passed, but not without much opposition and some stormy passages. The ecclesiastical vote is condemned as a job, the officials are accused of extravagance and weakness, and much acrimony was displayed. But it is not noticeable that any member was able to lay his finger on any particular item under discussion, and specify how it could be reduced, or where particularly lay the extravagance which somewhere seems to exist. As a matter of fact a greater degree of friction between official and unofficial members than is noticeable in most colonial councils exists, and as the breach becomes wider meeting after meeting, there is a danger either of public business coming to a standstill or public interests sustaining material injury. The local press in the same breath accuses the officials of despotism, and the unofficial members of adopting tactics which savour of factious opposition. The immediate result of the friction is that the officials being in a majority have entirely their own way, and the non-officials record an unsatisfactory negative. Mr. Whitehead, who by the way represents the Local Chamber of Commerce, has now brought forward a motion which if adopted might tend to set matters straight. He points out that the cost of the administrative staff has risen from 547,650 dollars in 1887 to 758,139 in 1891, while eight hundred thousand dollars are budgeted for 1892, inclusive of pensions. This he urges is excessive, and considering further that the Colony's financial position is not strong and the revenue shrinking the necessity for retrenchment becomes peremptory. With a view to effect this, he proposes the appointment of a Committee to enquire into and report upon the working of all the departments, as to the desirability or otherwise of the redistribution of work, the amalgamation of certain offices, the increasing of the hours of the official day, privileges in the way of leave and the like. Considering the existing [illegible] is scarcely likely that the motion [illegible] adopted, more especially as it is [illegible] that the Committee shall consist exclusively of official members. But that retrenchment is urgent there can be no doubt, assuming Mr. Whitehead's figures are correct, and if the Council will not undertake the task the Colonial Office may—a proceeding not wholly without precedent in the colonial history.

IN the action that has been fought on the Gilgit frontier there must have been some hard fighting at close quarters. The capture of Nilt fort after the blowing in of the gateway is an episode in what promises to be a very brisk little campaign, in which stubborn resistance may be looked for. Little is said in the telegrams thus far received as to the losses of the enemy, but Colonel Durand is not likely to have lost seven killed and to have suffered several casualties amongst his officers without having made the tribesmen pay dearly. Colonel Durand certainly is not making light of his enemy. His intention to build blockhouses before advancing up the river is a precaution suitable to an advance along a line peculiarly favourable for the defenders in a guerilla war. He seems to have done wisely in assuming the offensive, as there can be little doubt that the gathering of the tribesmen of which we heard a fortnight ago meant mischief, and if there was to be a fight for the road which Colonel Durand was making to the frontier, it was well that the first blow should be struck at the place and the time chosen by us. This, it is true, is not the time of year at which a leader would go out of his way to court warfare in such a country as the Gilgit border. The passes which separate him from Kashmir and his reinforcements, if he needs any, are closed, and it would be exceedingly difficult to send help to him in case it was wanted quickly. This fact was of course in Colonel Durand's mind when he determined not to await the attack which the Hunza and Nagars would undoubtedly have made upon the road if he had not forestalled them. The campaign will give the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops an opportunity of showing what they are made of. For them the campaign is what Louis Napoleon called a "baptism of fire," and it will be interesting to hear as to the way in which they passed through it.

A MARINE court-of-inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent accident to the P. and O. Company's s. s. Mirzapore when entering the Victoria Dock commenced at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presiding. Proceedings opened with the examination of Mr. Harvey, commander of the Mirzapore. In examination he said that he accounted for the accident through the pilot, Mr. Harvie, miscalculating his distance from the dock head, but he said the engines did not go so freely as they had done before, when the order was given to go "half-speed astern;" also when the pilot called to "let go the starboard anchor" the engine were revolving at "full speed astern;" and when the vessel struck the wall she was going at the rate of 1½ or 2 knots an hour. In cross-examination, however, he admitted that nearly a minute elapsed after the order "slow astern" was given before the engines moved. He also said had the order been carried out at once, or had the engines worked the accident would not have occurred. Mr. Harvie, the pilot, who was next examined said when he gave the order "slow astern" he looked over the side of the ship and saw the engines were not moving. He then rang "half-speed astern" with the same result; then "full speed astern" but the engines would not move; and when he ordered the anchors to be let go, they would not go either. He accounted for the accident through the engines not moving, and the anchors not being let go.

THE meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association to hear an account from Dr. Bahadurjee of his deputation to London to represent Indian factory interests before the Congress of Hygiene, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be open to the public.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Gaekwar with the Maharanee, the three Princes, and a hundred followers arrived here on Thursday afternoon, in a special train from Baroda. Their Highnesses and party are staying in Mr. H. B. Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, on Cumballa Hill, on the turn to the Nepean Sea Road. His Highness has been suffering from dysentery, and was therefore advised a change of climate. This and medical advice has done his Highness much good, and within a few days it is expected the Maharaja's recovery from the present ailment will be compl

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARTY CONFLICT IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A serious disturbance occurred yesterday at Waterford, where Messrs. O'Brien and Davitt are on an electioneering visit. The Parnellites barred the town gate to prevent their entry, but the Anti-Parnellites stormed the position and entered the town. A fierce struggle then took place between the rival factions, stones being freely hurled about. The police repeatedly charged the rioters. During the struggle Mr. Davitt was badly cut about the head.

GALES ON THE BRITISH COAST.

Terrific gales are raging along all the Coasts of Great Britain, and many wrecks are reported.

THE REPLY OF CHILI TO THE UNITED STATES.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 13.

The reply of the Chilian Government to the United States regarding the Baltimore incident describes the report underlying President Harrison's Message to Congress as being advisedly incorrect.

The Government instructs its agents abroad to publish the facts of the case and says that Chili has never been aggressive and will never approve a humiliating policy.

FURTHER MANIPUR PAPERS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Further official papers relating to Manipur have been issued, chiefly showing Mr. Grimwood's dislike to arresting the Senapatti.

Lord Cross, replying to the Viceroy's final despatch, fully concurs that nothing like treachery is imputable to Commissioner Quinton, but he deprecates making arrests at Durbars, which he says are almost universally understood to be State ceremonials.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile sailed to-day with reliefs for India.

The Serapis with drafts from India has arrived at Portsmouth.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Michael Davitt contests the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Waterford against Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Parnellite party.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Directors of the Manchester Ship Canal have ceded the control of the remaining portion of the work on the Canal to the Manchester Corporation.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire is seriously ill and is reported to be sinking.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

A bulletin issued to-day says that Prince George of Wales is much better.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, Dec. 14.

An Austrian priest and two nuns, who have been prisoners of the Mahdi at Khartoum since 1883, have reached Korosko.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Reports dated the 7th instant from Gilgit state that the wounded officers were removed from Nilt to Chalt and are doing well. The force had not advanced beyond Nilt. The political duties with the expeditionary force advancing into the Hunza Valley is being carried on by Dr. Robertson, Colonel Durand being incapacitated by his wound from active work. Dr. Robertson reports everything satisfactory in connection with the tribesmen outside the Hunza and Nagar Valleys.

The telegraph line from Gilgit to Astor is working well.

THE TOUNGHOO-MANDALAY RAILWAY.

At present the extension route of the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway has been definitely settled. From Meiktila Road it goes direct to Meiktila, and thence north-west opposite Pokoko on the Irrawady, a branch line to Myingyan being built on the left bank of the river to its junction with the Chindwin. As a relief work the section to Meiktila has been commenced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Dec. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Lockesley Hall left here for Karachi this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall from Karachi arrived here this evening.

ADEN, Dec. 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Trieste left here at midnight and may be expected to reach Bombay on Saturday, the 19th inst., by 11 a.m.

COLOMBO, Dec. 14.

N. L. steamer Stuttgart from Aden arrived.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior (extra), from Hongkong to Bombay, passed Point de Galle at 2 p.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera..... 3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Abid's evidence in the Imperial diamond case was concluded to-day, and Mrs. Abid was called for examination. The counsel for prosecution put in a medical certificate to show that she was suffering from heart-disease and excessive nervous excitement, and on his application the Court was cleared of all not absolutely engaged in the case. Her examination did not occupy long, and was simply a repetition of what she said in the police court. So far her cross-examination elicited nothing beyond the fact that she was very active in pushing the sale of the diamond for the sake of the share in profits, which Mr. Jacob had promised her husband. She had asked Mr. Jacob to stand godfather to her child, because before it had arrived he had prophesied it would be a boy. Mr. Jacob had frequently made her and her children very costly presents.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

The result of the examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court was declared yesterday. The examination was held on the 2nd inst., and the three following days, and was conducted by Mr. G. H. Farran, Assistant Commissioner; Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors. Out of the eleven articled clerks, who had applied to be admitted to the examination, four are declared to have passed as solicitors in the following order of merit:—Mr. Gulabchund Motichand Damania, B. A., LL. B., articled clerk to Mr. John Macfarlane; Mr. Eduljee Darashah Reporter, B. A., LL. B., articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw; Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, B. A., LL. B., also articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw; and Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Bharoocha, B.A., articled clerk to Mr. Payne.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.

Last evening, at a meeting of the Elphinstone College Union, Principal Selby delivered a lecture on "Politics, Ancient and Modern." There was a large attendance, and among others were the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Messrs. W. Lee-Warner, T. B. Kirkham, Dr. D. Macdonald, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Rustomjee P. Bharocha, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Professor Padhye, Messrs. V. A. Modak, L. N. Banajee, K. N. Kabrajee, K. R. Cama, Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, N. B. Ranina, D. E. Vacha, Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy Doctor, Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalcaca, Messrs. Framroz C. Banajee, Chimanlal Harilal Sitvaldi, N. V. Gokhale, Ibrahim M. Sayani, Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, Cowasjee Khurshedjee Mehta, Dr. N. D. Cama, and Mr. N. G. Velinker. On the motion of Dr. Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang was called to the chair; and in introducing the lecturer, said they were most of them familiar with the subject of politics; but he expected from the learning of the lecturer that they would be treated to a discourse on the scientific aspect of the subject with which they were not familiar. Principal Selby then commenced his lecture, which was a very comprehensive one, treating as it did of the political theories of Plato, Aristotle, and other ancient writers of the theoretical and best practical form of government among the Greeks and Romans; and referring to the dangers to which they were exposed, and comparing them with the events of modern history. The relation that existed between ethics and politics in the minds of the Greeks, and in the mind of Burke, Carlyle, and other modern writers, was also treated of. Reference was made at some length to the common error of confounding the State with Government. Mr. Lee-Warner proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Principal Selby for his forcible, interesting, and witty lecture; which was seconded by Mr. V. A. Modak. Mr. Kirkham proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with acclamation; and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee and Hormusjee's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Nov. 26, says:—

The same features being in play as recorded during the previous fortnight, nothing but almost a stagnant market is again to be reported. The harvesting season, though very near its close, is still not over, and the feeling of distrust, engendered in the interior by apprehensions of political troubles, is still to some extent predominant though disillusionary measures by the authorities are daily on the increase. Moreover, notwithstanding small sales and dull reports of the market, arrivals have been as heavy as ever—about 6,500 bales having arrived, with some further shipments expected to be in within two or three days, against sales of but 3,700 bales during the past fortnight. Holders consequently at every succeeding turn get eager to quit at lower and lower rates, the result being a further decline in values. No. 20 of some three or four better descriptions being hawked about at such cheap rates as $66 to $67¼ has been somewhat more freely dealt in than usual, as compared with its usual proportion to No. 10, which in itself, though more in request, has been only inquired of superior kinds at reduced prices. The rest are totally neglected. Nos. 16 and 12, as also Nos. 8 and 6, have been, in spite of low values, most meagrely asked for. Sales comprise about—

1,100	bales of No.	20	sold at	$63 to $73
470	,, ,,	16	,, at	$62 to $70
430	bales of No.	12	sold at	$54 to $61
1,570	,, ,,	10	,, at	$51 to $62
80	,, ,,	8	,, at	$49 to $51
50	,, ,,	6	,, at	$51 to —

leaving unsold stock at 39,000 bales. A revival of activity is looked for within a fortnight on the close of harvesting operations, but it is a question whether rates will generally go up in the face of heavy arrivals, heavy stocks, and the incessant anxiety of holders to work out.

In Shanghai more inquiry was experienced than here. About 7,000 bales was the quantity placed in the market, but rates owing to the hurry of overstocked holders to quit, have further deteriorated about a tael. As most of the ports will soon be closed during winter, the increased inquiry in this market is to be attributed to the usual early laying-in requirements of those ports. Unsold stock is estimated in this market at about 21,000 bales.

In Japan about 300 bales Indian Yarn has been sold, leaving stock at 3,200 bales. Trade on the whole is still at an absolute standstill in the Provinces affected by the recent earthquake, and cotton continues very quiet, with very little demand from the local mills. Rates are lower by more than $1 per picul.

RAIN-COMPELLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to my letter of yesterday's date on the above subject, I beg to say that the balloons used by me in the process of rain-producing are simply used as vehicles to convey the explosives to the higher altitudes; it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to state that no person or persons ascend in them. I may also add, that I have invented what appears to me to be a great improvement upon the balloons used at present, the particulars of which you will know later on.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 12. ADAM ROSEN.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, Nov. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr S V Tayler, B	Lieut T R C Hudson, R A
Mr J H C Kelly, B	Lieut W G Nisbett, M Inf
Mr F J G Hatchell, B	Lieut F L Moore, B Cav
Mr J O'Callaghan, B	Lieut G S Broome, B Inf
Mr C M Mullaly, M C S	Surg-Major J E Ferguson, M B, Bo M S
Mr H S Jones, Bo	
Maj A S McRae, B Inf	Surgn E Wickham Hore, I M S
Maj C A Mercer, I S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Johnston, B C S, 6 mos	Capt E R Penrose, ISC, 1 mo
Mr C M Davies, B, 3 mos	Surg-Maj J Davidson, M B, Bo, 2 mos
Col J G Fagan, Bo Cav, 6 mos	
Capt G E Ewen, I S C, 2 mos	Surg W W Webb, B, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C P Birdwood, B C S	Mr E H Moscardi, Bo C S
Mr A S Gerrard, B	Capt H A Carleton, I S C
Mr C Henry, M C S	Lieut J H S Murray, I S C
Mr R S Benson, M C S	Lieut L C Dansterville, I S C

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Interesting and important as it has been in many ways the Conservative Caucus at Birmingham has proved a disappointment in one respect. Everybody, friend and foe, took it for granted that Lord Salisbury would refer to the Ministerial programme for the approaching Session, and make a serious effort to justify in the eyes of his discontented supporters the intention of the Cabinet to bring in an Irish Local Self-Government Bill. Ignoring his new Chief Secretary's declarations the Prime Minister spoke as if the views of the Ministry on the question were still unformed or at any rate a secret. "I will not," he said, "at this early period attempt—it would not be quite correct if I did—to forecast to you the contents of a Queen's Speech, which has not yet been written, and which will not be written for a couple of months." At the same time he pointed out that, even though "this Irish question hangs before us," it does not follow that English and Scotch Legislation will be neglected. His Lordship's reticence is in some quarters connected, not unnaturally, with what had transpired a few hours earlier at the Conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations. In his spirited speech at Edinburgh a week ago Mr. Goschen made merry over the tyranny of the Liberal Caucuses in preventing freedom of speech, and Mr. Hume, of National Congress fame, could say something on this subject. In illustration of his not undeserved criticism the Chancellor of the Exchequer quoted some candid remarks of a sturdy old workman—all workmen are sturdy—to a political friend. "Look here, Sir," observed the horny-handed son of toil, "we can't none of us come again; it's all a blooming plant. They says come and let's all consult together and settle what's right to be done, and when we gets here its 'Hold your blooming tongues.' You've just got to say ditto to what we says, and you shan't say nothing else. Why, bless my soul, we'll send them a lot of wax figures out of a tailor's shop next year. Liberal be blowed—according to Mr. Goschen a stronger term was used—it's the Hilliberal Federation I calls it." It is not beyond the bounds of possiblity that Lord Salisbury, when he heard of what had been happening at the meeting of Conservative delegates, expressed the regret that there was not somebody present with the authority and power to tell them to hold their blooming tongues. "The Tory party," says the *Morning Post*, "has never accustomed itself to the blind credence exacted from his followers by Mr. Gladstone." This is true enough of the Conservative Caucus. In the House of Commons the discipline of the Conservative phalanx is the envy of the Liberal leaders—but the reason of the mutiny that now and then breaks out among the delegates is probably that the Tory party are rather new to the work. When Mr. Middleton has had as much experience of Caucuses as Mr. Schnadhorst, the Fair Trade resolution of the Oxford Conference, and the revolt of last Tuesday at Birmingham, will be impossible. Sir Albert Rollit, with, these are good grounds for believing, the approval of the "Conservative managers"—the "Conservative managers" correspond to the gentlemen on the other side who are called by the more contemptuous name, wire-pullers—submitted a motion cordially endorsing the intention of Ministers to introduce next Session Bills for the Extension of Local Government and the Promotion of Technical Education in Ireland. An animated discussion followed, and the rejection of the resolution seemed inevitable. This result, which would have been unfortunate for the Government, was averted by proposing as an amendment the previous question. This was eventually declared to be carried, though the majority was very narrow.

One curious feature of the heated debate was the dead-set made against the name of Lord Randolph Churchill, in spite of the statement we have heard that he is returning home in a contrite frame of mind. Sir Albert Rollit pointed out that the Government are committed to the introduction of an Irish Local Government Bill, and he called attention to the celebrated words "similarity and simultaneity." Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who is a member of the Administration, though not a very important one, interposed with the question, "Who used those words?" When Sir Albert Rollit mentioned the name of Lord Randolph, there was, according to the report in the *Times*, loud laughter, cries of "Oh, oh," groans, and hisses. It is well known that between the founder of the Fourth Party and the estimable Civil Lord of the Admiralty there is no love lost. It is, therefore, supererogatory for Mr. Ashmead Bartlett to point out in a letter defending his conduct that he never was a follower of Lord Randolph. In one sense he must have been a follower: all Conservative M. P.s, and especially Ministers, were followers of Lord Randolph when he led the House of Commons. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett makes a still more strange statement. "I was opposed," he says, "to the expression 'simultaneity' at the time it was used; and I do not believe it was in accordance with the views of the Government then." Either Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's memory is a bad one, or he doubts Lord Randolph Churchill's veracity. The words used by the noble Lord on April 25, 1888, have been appositely cited:

It has been supposed—and this supposition I have never before noticed, although it has been rather widely alluded to in the press—that in the declaration which it was my duty to make at that table in August, 1886, I was stating that which was much more my own opinion than the opinion of her Majesty's Government. Sir, I think it right to say that that was not so in any degree whatever. The declaration which I made at the table at the time was, as far as it related to Ireland, a written declaration. Every sentence of it—I might almost go as far as to say every word of it—represented the opinions of the Government, and had been submitted to and assented to by the Prime Minister himself and by the Chief Secretary for Ireland of that day. More than that, the declaration I made with regard to Ireland, I recollect it as well as if I had made it yesterday. I made it without one dissentient voice and without one dissentient murmur being raised among the hon. gentlemen who belonged to the Tory party. More than that, I was given to understand, in the plainest way, that the declaration of the Government thus made received the full and entire approval of the Leaders of the Unionist party.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's answer to the above quotation has not yet been made.

Quite as embarrassing as its attitude with regard to the Irish Local Government Bill was the resolution passed by an "overwhelming majority" in favour of Mr. Howard Vincent's United Empire League Lord Salisbury now never makes a speech without declaring his belief in the blessings and irrevocableness of our Free Trade policy, and yet his supporters of the Conservative caucus never lose an opportunity of passing resolutions that they know will give offence to some of the best men in their own party and to the whole of their Unionist allies. Such perversity would be very serious from a Unionist point of view if it were not the case, as a Conservative journal bluntly announces, that the resolution passed by the Conference will have no more effect upon the Ministry than the Oxford pronouncement in favour of Fair Trade. Moreover, the *Times* tells the National Union of Conservative Associations that their decisions "have never been treated as of high authority by the party at large." In these circumstances, *pace* Mr. Goschen, there would not seem much to choose between the two Caucuses. In the one case they vote as they are told; in the other they vote as they please, but nobody pays any attention to the way they vote. Happy Caucuses!

One of the rumours floating in the air is that the Conservative party, in order to divert the labour vote from the Liberals, are meditating nothing less than the introduction of an English Ashbourne Act. The report may be exaggerated, but it is an indication of the way the wind is blowing. At the unregarded Conservative Caucus a resolution was all but unanimously passed in favour of State advances to local authorities to enable them to acquire land for the purpose of creating small agricultural holdings. The agricultural situation has attracted a great deal of attention from Lord Salisbury in his speeches at Birmingham. Replying to Mr. John Morley's taunt that the Conservatives had done nothing to remedy the depression existing in our rural districts, Lord Salisbury argued that without unlimited licence as to legislation" it is impossible on certain lands to grow wheat at a profit. This is one of the disadvantages he thinks of that "most admirable and in the main successful policy," Free Trade. He sneers at the notion that parish councils are wanted to make village life more interesting, cynically observing that if among the many duties the modern State undertakes the duty of amusing the rural population should be included he would rather recommend a circus or something of that kind. Tastes differ, and from what one hears of the prevalence of dissent among farm-labourers, they might prefer the Salvation Army. Lord Salisbury said nothing new on the well-worn subject of the Newcastle Programme, but he hinted that the Government, though not prepared to go so far as Mr. Gladstone, were ready to advance a certain way in making the condition of our hinds more worthy than it is at present of the position of human beings possessing the franchise. But the *Times* has its eye upon Lord Salisbury, and warns him with reference to certain schemes more or less accepted by both parties that it would obviously be undesirable to commit the nation to the principle of unlimited expenditure in those directions at a time when there are symptoms of commercial stagnation and when, as the *Times* might have added, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going about London with a particularly long face. People are wondering what effect the unpromising commercial outlook will have in fixing the date of the General Election. Will Lord Salisbury advise a dissolution before matters get much worse, or will he wait in the hope of trade improving?

Among the many interesting features of the Birmingham Congress not the least interesting was the fraternising of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain. The former was in a merry mood, and suggested that there would be nothing more beautiful than a painting representing Mr. Gladstone leading down his embarrassed, enthusiastic neophyte into a baptismal bath of Parnellite juice. The companion picture to this great historical subject has already been suggested. Your readers will remember Mr. Calderon's painting in the last Academy representing the great act of renunciation of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. The nude figure kneeling at the altar is not that of the pious lady, but that of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Near him are the garments of which he has divested himself. The cap of liberty is not omitted from this clever caricature. "Even after the rupture had taken place," said St. Joseph, of Birmingham, as the Gladstonians would call him, "there were many of us—I was one of them—who hoped that it would be only temporary, who believed that the Gladstonians would speedily abandon the path upon which we knew, and they had good cause for knowing, they had most reluctantly entered, and we looked forward, therefore, to a speedy reunion. If I refer to that now," he added, "it is to say that the gulf has widened and deepened. Now, I neither look for nor desire reunion." This dramatic announcement was followed with loud cheering and cries of "bravo," the audience standing to wave their handkerchiefs. It is only fair to Mr. Chamberlain's old allies to say that they have on their part received his declaration with as much resignation as is possible.

Sincere and profound regret is expressed at the death of the Earl of Lytton. Full justice is done to his distinguished career, and to his many estimable qualities, and although there is a consensus of opinion that his tenure of office as Viceroy of India is not the part of his life that he will be most remembered for, the events of that exciting period are referred to even by opponents without any show of passion. Men are glad only to remember his successes and to forget his failures. M. Blowitz, who naturally was brought into close relations with the late Ambassador, mentions that he spoke little of his residence in India. Just a year ago I spent some hours in Lord Lytton's most agreeable company. I noticed that while he was glad to talk about Egypt, the Russo-French *entente*, the amiability of the Carnots, the masterfulness of M. Constans, the best novel of the season, and the latest play at the Palais Royal, he did not care to talk about the great country which he ruled over for four years or so. The British Embassy in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré is one of the finest houses in Paris. Formerly the *hotel* of Bonaparte's sister Pauline, it is full of the most interesting objects, which both Lord and Lady Lytton were fond of showing to their guests. He seemed charmed with his position and congenial surroundings. Lord Lytton seemed born for the post, and he will not be easily replaced. Lord Dufferin is mentioned as likely to succeed to the vacant office. Sir Evelyn Baring has earned promotion, but it is doubtful if his qualities, high as they are, exactly fit him to represent the Sovereign in France. But I will not indulge in any further speculations as to who will secure the coveted appointment; the matter will probably be settled and announced before this letter reaches Bombay.

Two notable men besides Lord Lytton have passed away this week—the Bishop of Carlisle, and the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council. In both instances death was sudden, but Dr. Harvey Goodwin had long suffered from heart affection, and in his case the melancholy event was not a great surprise to his friends. He was not a great prelate, but in many ways he is a loss to the Church of England. He was distinguished for his independence, and some think that if he had been more of a courtier he would have been translated to the Primacy of York as successor to the late Dr. Magee. He was not afraid to support the Oath's Bill of 1886, and though not in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, he held that when the measure becomes law, as it will sooner or later, the children of these marriages should be legitimized. Some remarks he made at Sion College on gambling just after the Tranby Croft affair excited general attention. In India Dr. Goodwin will be remembered for the interest he took in the case of Rukhmabai, to which, in his capacity as a spiritual peer, he directed the attention of the House of Lords. Dr. Goodwin was an assiduous Member of Parliament, and his portly figure has long been familiar in the West End. Mr. Haggis, who died in an omnibus, was a strong and healthy-looking man. I was in his company only on Saturday last, and he then seemed perfectly well. His predecessor, Mr. Firth, it will be remembered, also died in the same unexpected manner. Sir John Lubbock, Chairman of the County Council, hints that Mr. Haggis's death was hastened by overwork. The responsibility and worry of the position held by Mr. Haggis must be great, but his appearance was the reverse of that of a man overweighted by the cares of office. Although what is called a Progressist he was of a different type from those men who by their ignorance, conceit, and narrow-mindedness have done so much to make the Metropolitan Parliament so unpopular, and to dishearten those who are desirous of real progress in the management of our Municipal Government.

I am glad to announce that the rather alarming illness with which Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree was seized last week, proved to be merely chill, and not enteric fever, as was apprehended for the first twenty-four hours. It was aggravated by overwork on various committees, and by his persisting in spite of warning symptoms in attending a dinner at Lord Hobhouse's on the 19th. Mr. Bhownuggree is now convalescent, but it will be some weeks before he recovers his normal strength.

Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, the well-known stenographer who for the third time has been engaged to take shorthand notes of the Proceedings of the National Congress, goes out in the Sutlej, leaving Naples on the 5th instant.

Mr. Justice Birdwood brought his short visit to a close yesterday, when he left London to join the Malwa at Brindisi.

The weekly illustrated papers publish portraits of our youthful Under-Secretary of State for India. None are particularly lifelike. The one in the *Graphic* is perhaps the best. Mr. Curzon has been attending the Conservative Caucus, but only in the capacity of a listener.

During the present year the trade between India and Tibet has recovered with astonishing rapidity. The figure for the year, so far, is seven lakhs, whereas in the first half of the past two years it had shrunk to about three lakhs. In the case of both Tibet and Nepal the trade is mostly one of imports into India. Of course the trade of Nepal is much greater than that of Tibet, the latest returns for the year being 126 lakhs of rupees, of which eighty-five lakhs are set down to Bengal and forty-three lakhs to the North-West Provinces.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the President, Mr. George Cotton, took the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodhar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Rataji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon A. G. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, H. M. Phipson, G. W. Roughton, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE POLICE CHARGES QUESTION.

Mr. Grattan Geary had given notice that at that meeting he would ask for precedence to be given to the notice of motion referring to Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, letter on the subject of the police charges.

At the opening of the meeting the President pointed out that he believed it was the feeling of many members of the Corporation that there should be a little longer time given, and in reply to that feeling and a petition from Mr. P. Mehta, he would call a special meeting for Wednesday week. It was a very important matter, and if it had been brought forward that day, some members might not have been able to take that part in the debate they would take thereafter, and would be deprived of the opportunity of giving notice of motion, which now every member would have.

OBSTRUCTING FOOTPATHS.

Colonel Merewether moved, and Dr. Cowasjee seconded, which was unanimously adopted "That the Corporation be recommended to inform Messrs. G. M. Munshi, Somjee Parpia, and others, in reply to their petition, dated 13th July last, complaining of the storage of dealwood boxes in Khoka Street, that the Municipality have prosecuted certain persons for keeping firewood and boxes in unsuitable localities; that the present by-laws in regard to dangerous trades have been strictly enforced, and that it is hoped that danger may be lessened through these prosecutions."

A SERIOUS SANITARY QUESTION.

Colonel Merewether moved, and Dr. Cowasjee seconded, that in reply to the petition of Mr. J. Bocarro and others with reference to the insanitary condition of Cavel Street, and the nuisances committed by children, the report of the acting Health Officer be forwarded the petitioners, which stated that the street was kept swept and all rubbish removed within 24 hours, and further informed them that the Corporation had nothing to do with the nuisance committed by children.

Dr. Viegas considered some action should be taken with regard to the nuisances committed by children as it was a very serious question, and one which endangered the health of the city to a very great extent. He, therefore, moved as an addition to the motion, "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report what measures should be taken so as to give the police legal power to act against the parties responsible for children or infants committing nuisances in the streets and who are too young to be prosecuted themselves."

Dr. Setna seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mehta considered they had already sufficient power to deal with such matters. The removal of nuisances was in the hands of the law and the police, and if they failed to do their duty then Government should be appealed to by the people, and not by the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner was very sorry he could not agree with Mr. Mehta. As a matter of fact Dr. Viegas had put his finger on a distinctly weak spot in the law. The only possible way in which the nuisances could be stopped was to make the parents and guardians of children responsible for the nuisances committed by their children.

Mr. Kabrajee considered they could not hope for an abatement of the evil, unless they grasped it fully and effectively.

Mr. Wacha remarked that no doubt the nuisance was an evil, but legislation would be a still greater evil.

Mr. Kirkham said that no doubt the subject had not only its ludicrous side, but a serious one. Every one who knew Bombay, including the Europeans, who had lived in Bombay for any length of time, knew, as a matter of fact, that the nuisance was a very great one, and that it had been before the Corporation over and over again within the last quarter of a century. He rose for the purpose of throwing one ray of light upon the question from the view of western experience, and he would ask the Corporation to look at it in that way. What was the origin, he asked, of the difficulty? It arose in Bombay simply because the people in India did not see any harm in it, and consequently whatever the law was, the people were not prepared heartily to co-operate with the police in putting down the nuisance. He was rather disposed to think that the law as it stood put into force, backed by a vigorous public opinion, would be found sufficient to put the nuisance down. What would be done in an European city was that a child found committing such a nuisance would receive a sound whipping at the hands of a policeman, and he might suggest that policemen might be instructed to administer a suitable chastisement to children in Bombay. They had only two remedies, the one was to increase the latrine accommodation, and the other, notwithstanding any unpopularity, the police should be called upon to insist upon the children leaving off their offensive habits.

Mr. Grattan Geary remembered a somewhat analagous complaint being made some time ago as to the habit of people walking in the middle of the road, instead of on the foot-path and thus endangering their own and other people's lives. Sir Frank Souter, the late Commissioner of Police, was asked what steps should be taken in the matter and he said that the people walked in the middle of the road because the foot-faths were bad, and that it would be a cruelty to insist upon their using the uneven pavements. Upon that the Corporation provided good foot-paths, and apparently the habit of walking in the middle of the streets had been to a great extent eradicated. Their remedy in the present case appeared to be to provide additional latrines, and he trusted that the discussion that day would prepare the mind of the Corporation for providing adequate accommodation of that kind for the city. It was not a question of legislation at all. The thing to be done was to provide an alternative for the practice now adopted by the people.

Dr. Cowasjee considered it would be useless to ask Government to legislate upon a matter where law already existed.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban moved as an amendment "that the attention of the Police Commissioner should be drawn to the nuisance."

Colonel Wilson seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. Mehta considered that the last amendment was the right one.

Mr. Shroff also supported the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had very often considered the subject, and it was his opinion that the matter should be dealt with by legislation. It was futile to say the police could put a stop to the nuisance for they had no power. He spoke as an officer responsible for putting a stop to the nuisances committed in the city, and as such he said that the only course to adopt was to make it an offence at law, and thus get hold of the child's parents or guardians. It might be just or unjust to make a child's parents criminally responsible for its actions, but whether they should or should not was a matter for the legislature to decide. Mr. Geary would pardon him for saying that it was idle to put up latrines. People would not go to them, and until the nuisance was dealt with by law it would continue.

Mr. Roughton remarked that surely the Commissioner was not right in saying the offence could not now be dealt with by law. If a child committed a nuisance at the direction of its parents then the ordinary law was sufficient. He asked would it be fair and equitable to prosecute people for doing in the streets what there was no provision for doing elsewhere.

Dr. Viegas having replied, the amendment and motion were put to the vote and that of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban carried by a large majority as a substantive motion.

The Corporation adjourned until Thursday next.

THE MAHIM SANDS MURDER.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Jones, in charge of F and G Divisions, charged Bhow Mahadoo before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having on Thursday afternoon murdered Inas Sunwar, a lad, aged 18 years, by cutting his throat with a razor. The police are still continuing their inquiries, and the Magistrate, on the application of Mr. Jones, adjourned the case until the 21st instant, pending the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. MIRZAPORE.

MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

A marine court-of-inquiry, comprising of Mr. C. P. Cooper, as president, Commander C. P. Streeten, R. N., of H. M. S. Brisk, Captain T. M. Whitehead, of the B. I. S. N. Company s.s. Bagdad, the assessors, assembled at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, to investigate the circumstances that led to the P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore colliding with the bull head of the Victoria Dock on the night of November 30. The president remarked that as the investigation would likely involve the question of cancelling or a suspension of certificates, the Court decided to appoint as additional assessors Captains J. W. Livingstone of the s.s. Pemba, and George Mathias of the s.s. Salamut. Mr. Yorke Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared on behalf of Government; Mr. Nicholson, of the same firm, for the Port Trustees, and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Raymond Harvey, master of the s. s. Mirzapore, said: I am a captain in the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company. I hold a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, which I shall produce. I am at present in command of the s. s. Mirzapore of the P. and O. Company. I have commanded her for seven years and-a-half. I have been in command of steamers when they have been docked on previous occasions; but not at night time. The s. s. Mirzapore arrived in Bombay from England and other ports on Nov. 30. I took a pilot on board before entering the harbour outside the outer light-ship at 1-23 p. m. We anchored off the Apollo Bunder at 2-18 p. m. After discharging the mails and passengers the ship proceeded up the harbour in charge of Mr. Harvie and anchored off the dock channel at 7-38 p. m. (A reference was made to the chart to indicate the vessel's anchorage off the dock channel.) The bearings are Mazagon Bunder N. 45 W. and the North Channel Beacon S. 82 W. We anchored there to await the tide and signals from the dock for entering. The tide was then at ebb. We had two bow anchors with cables attached. These were worked by a sling and both were let go stalk and fluke. They were worked by steam and windlass. We steered by steam. We were steering the same night by a small wheel on the bridge. Orders were passed from the bridge through the telegraph to the engine-room. We weighed anchor at 9-5 p.m. in consequence of the tide being suitable and the signal being up at the dock. We prepared to enter the Victoria Dock.

Mr. Smith: What were the stations of your officers?—The chief officer was on the forecastle, the fourth officer was on the bridge to work the telegraph, the quarter-master was steering, and I was standing on the upper bridge with the pilot. The chief officer, boatswain, and the carpenter were attending to the anchor. The engineers were, I believe, at their stations in the engine-room. The ship steers very well.

Up to the time you raised the anchor did the engines work well or the reverse?—They worked very well.

After you weighed anchor what did you do?—We went slow ahead to point the ship for the dock. We stopped at 9-12 p.m. At 9-16 p.m. we went "slow astern" and at "half-speed." At 9-17 an order was given to let go the anchor.

The President: Which anchor was let go?—The starboard anchor. At 9-18 we went at "full speed astern," and at 9-20 the ship struck the southern dock head. I have no local knowledge of the channel by night, and I do not know the various positions of my ship from the time she weighed anchor.

From the time the vessel weighed anchor till she struck did you give any orders?—At 9-18, the pilot gave the order "full speed astern," and this was the only order I gave the officer at the telegraph after weighing anchor. The pilot's orders were at once attended to by the officer at the telegraph. I do not remember all the orders given by the pilot from the time we weighed anchor till the accident occurred.

How do you account for the accident?—I account for the accident by the pilot miscalculating his distance from the dock head.

Is that all you have to say with regard to that?—The engines did not move so readily as they had done before. I am referring to the time when the order was given to go "half-speed astern." This was at 9-16. When we were close up to the dock head the pilot gave the order to "let go" the starboard anchor. I could not see from the bridge if the orders as to the anchor were carried out. I think the ship struck the b

…s we proceeded "slow ahead" with the helm "hard a-port" when the vessel was about half the way round I stopped the engines going ahead and reversed to "slow astern." When the vessel was fairly pointed and had not lost her head way entirely I proceeded "slow ahead" until I entered the dock channel. I then stopped the engines in order to let the vessel ease her head-way, and when more than a ship's length from the beacon I gave the engines a few revolutions "slow ahead" with the helm "hard astarboard" and stopped the engines. The ship then proceeded in the Victoria Dock Channel. When about 500ft. past the beacon I ordered the engines "slow astern," and the telegraph repeated the order at once. I looked over the port side and not seeing any exhaust I called the attention of the Captain to the fact that the engines were not moving. The captain agreed they were not. I then rang "half-speed astern," with the same result for the engines did not move. I then ordered the port anchor to let go, and hearing the windlass working I knew that something was wrong with the port anchor and immediately ordered the starboard anchor to let go. The engines were rung "full speed astern," and I ordered, the man at the wheel to keep the helm hard astarboard I repeated the order about the starboard anchor, which did not go. On nearing the dock head the dock-master called out "full speed astern." I called back I had already rang "full speed astern," but the engines did not move. The dock-master then instantly called out "Let go the anchors." I answered him, and told him the anchors would not go. He called out again "Let go the starboard anchor" as if he had not heard me. I repeated the order "Let go the starboard anchor." About a minute and a half or two minutes after, the vessel struck the bull nose on the northern round. The shock was not a very severe one. The engines commenced to move when we were about 30ft. from the place of collision. After the shock the dock-master called, out: "Stop the vessel's stern way." I then rang "slow ahead." I stopped the engines when she had stopped her stern way. I got the dock lines on board, and was relieved by Mr. Daubney. The dock authorities had then taken charge of the vessel. When the engines moved I could not say whether they went full speed astern, but the vibrations were very good. The indicator pointed to full speed astern.

Mr Smith: From the time you weighed anchor to the time of the accident was the electric light shining at the dock entrance?—Yes. The dock entrances were thoroughly lighted and were thoroughly distinct. I was perfectly aware of the ship's position at the time each order was given. I was on the upper bridge the whole time with the captain, the officer at the telegraph and the quartermaster. The orders were at once answered on the telegraph from the engine-room.

How do you account for the accident?—From the engines not moving and the anchors not being let go. I do not believe the captain that the orders "stern slow" and "half-speed" followed one another immediately, I did not know whether the steam windlass was paying out or heaving in the cable. It is not usual to have the anchor cattel when it is to be dropped speedily.

Examined by Mr. Nicholson: If an anchor is ready for letting go from the hawse pipe there is no necessity for casting it. It is usual in regard to the port anchor to have it at the hawse pipe stock-awash. After I gave the orders slow astern and half and full stern I did not give the order "stop" till after the collision. I made the collision by my watch at 9-23 p.m. The tide was setting on the port bow as I approached the entrance.

Captain Harvey was recalled.

The Magistrate: Do you wish to explain why you signed the pilot's report?—I should like to explain the pilot's report attributing the accident to the engines. The pilot came on board early on Tuesday morning and asked me to sign his paper. I looked at it. I was very tired at the time having been up all night, and thinking the anchor had not gone, not hearing it from the bridge, I signed the report. I had not time to enquire into the truth of the report. I did not fill it in myself. On enquiring afterwards I found the anchor had been let go, and reported the same to the fourth officer.

Jonathan Frederick Walke, dock-master of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, said:—I was harbour master for about four or five years, and before that I was master pilot for eighteen years. One of my duties is to look to the docking of ships. I remember the evening of Nov. 30, when the accident occurred. The new electric light, that is the central one, was lit. The lights on the pier head were not lit. I gave the signal to the Mirzapore, to enter at 9 p.m., and was standing to the north of the bull nose on the opposite side as the Mirzapore approached. I sighted her when her stem was at a distance of about 400ft. She was heading just outside the bull nose to the south of it. I made a remark directly I saw the vessels stern at the rate she was going which was very quick. I could not see if the engines worked as I could not see the after-part of the ship then. I heard no orders until I sang out "full speed astern" and in the same breath "let go your anchors." The propellor was not moving, and when I sang out this fact the pilot replied he had already given the orders. The course of the vessel altered very slightly from the time she came within the range of the light up to the time she struck. From the time I first noticed the ship's anchors there was a change in the starboard anchor, the stock of which went under water when the ship was within 60ft. of the bull nose. The vessel struck the bull nose with violence stern on, damaging the masonry as well as her bows. I tested the entrances to the dock with all the lights lighted, and with the centre light alone burning. The power of the centre light is 2,500 candles. There are absolute instructions to pilots approaching the docks that they should carry the port anchor stock-awash. I gave the orders to let go the anchors seeing they were not down. The Mirzapore was going at about four knots an hour when she came within the range of the lights.

The case was adjourned till twelve noon to-day.

PROTEST AGAINST THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

The following petition to the Government of India was adopted at a public meeting, held in Shree Murlidhar's Temple, Poona, on 22nd November:—That your Excellency's memorialists beg most respectfully to intimate that the majority of the inhabitants of the City of Poona do not recognize the so-called National Congress as their representative body until it undergoes a desirable change, and that, therefore, any representations made by the Congress should not be considered as having the consent of the people in general. That in the pavilion of the Congress, a meeting of the persons calling themselves social reformers is held, the proceedings of which have always been disapproved of by the orthodox people. Your Excellency's memorialists, therefore, beg that any representations made by the said reformers should not be considered as emanating from the people in general. —(Sd.) Narayen Row Bhikaji Joglekar, Vishnu Venkatesh Behere, Venkatesh Vishwanath Joglekar, Narayen Gopal Patwardhan, Ganesh Shastri Malwankar, Krishna Shastri Vyjapurkar, and 248 others."

THE PROPOSED MANSFIELD MEMORIAL.

Captain Heyman, band president, Marine Battalion, yesterday addressed the following letter to Mr. Southwell Piper:—

"Dear Sir,—I am desired by Lieut.-Colonel Forjett and the Officers of the Marine Battalion to express their deep regret at the sad calamity that occurred at the Victoria Gardens last Thursday. It is their wish that no charge except their expenses, &c., should be made for their band playing on that occasion, and I, therefore, return the balance of the Rs. 50 you sent me, *viz.*, Rs. 30. In the *Times of India* of yesterday there was a notice to the effect that it was proposed to get up a subscription with a view of erecting a memorial to the late Lieut. Mansfield, and should this be carried out it is the wish of the Officers that this sum of Rs. 30 should be given towards it.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 14.

The barometric changes are irregular and the principal feature of the weather is a depression off the Madras Coast, which is travelling slowly up that coast. Readings are high and uniform in North-Western and Central India. Winds are cyclonic over the south-west of the Bay and blowing freshly elsewhere. Directions are the same as yesterday. Temperature generally fallen except in Central and the North-West Provinces, and Bombay. The mean temperature is high for the season in Bombay, it is about the average in other provinces. Rain is fairly general in South Peninsula, and Cuddalore received four and a-quarter, Nellore one-a-half, Negapatam and Madras nearly one inch. Salem, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Calicut, and Wellington report slight showers.

A marriage will shortly take place between Captain Cecil Martindale, Bengal Staff Corps, Punjab Commission, second son of Colonel B. H. Martindale, R. E., C., B., and Constance Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Frederick Charlesworth, of Bickley, Kent.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who was recently visiting the Dowager-Countess of Strafford, at Sherborne House, Gloucestershire, is about to proceed to Escrick Park, Lord Wenlock's seat near York, where his Royal Highness will be the guest of Mr. Menzies, who has rented that place during the absence of its owner in India.

The condition of the Grand Duke George, second son of the Czar, who has been ailing ever since his return from India last year, is now so far improved that he will not go to Algeria this winter, but will shortly return to the Caucasus. In February he will make a voyage in the Mediterranean on board a Russian man-of-war.

The Government have decided to undertake the drainage of Cairo, and have invited engineers and others to send in plans to a commission composed of representatives of England, France, and Germany.

Two Englishmen, whose names are given as John Cooper and Walter Rudnell, were arrested at St. Etienne on Nov. 22 on a charge of espionage. It is alleged that they attempted to obtain by bribery a specimen of the new Russian rifle now being manufactured there.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is about to publish a memoir of Behramji M. Malabari, the Indian author and philanthropist, known for his earnest labours against infant marriage and the wrongs of the Hindu widow. His best known works is "Gujarat and the Gujaratis." The volume will have an introduction by Miss Florence Nightingale; the biographer is the Hon. Dayaram Gidiumal, acting District Judge at Skikarpur.

The Christmas issue of *Literary Opinion* will number amongst its special features a portrait of Miss Christina Rossettis from a painting by the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and a criticism of her poetry by Mr. J. Ashcroft Noble; also original poems by Lady Duke, "Tasma," Mrs Patchett Martin, and Mr. H. Smith Wright, M.P.; and a number of articles and sketches by well-known writers inclusive of the editor.

The Marquis of Downshire, who intends passing the winter in India, leaves London for Bombay on Dec. 3, in the P. and O. s. s. Khedive.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, at the instance of the Consul-General, has requested the British East Africa Company to pay their rent to the treasurer of the Zanzibar Government instead of to himself.

"Atlas," in the *World*, says:—I have reason to believe that Lord Stanley of Preston intends to resign his appointment as Governor-General of Canada next spring; but it is not true that he is to follow in the steps of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne and proceed from Ottawa to Calcutta. It is certain, in spite of quasi-official contradiction, that Lord Lansdowne will return home next year, so that both India and Canada will be for the second time at Lord Salisbury's disposal.

A contemporary understands that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is engaged to be married or rather that he has renewed a former engagement to a lady whose name will be familiar in Society. The wedding will take place on Mr. Kipling's return from Samoa.

At the Fifty-first Annual Meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on December 10, the directors, after providing for the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, will recommend a dividend on the deferred stock of 6½ per cent. for the six months, making, with the interim dividend of 3½ per cent. paid in June, a total distribution on the deferred stock of 10 per cent. for the year.

The directors of the Bengal and North-Western Railway (Limited) recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ended June 30, free of Indian, but subject to English, income-tax, against 22·3 per cent. for the corresponding half of 1890. This will absorb £66,000, leaving £6,331 to be carried forward, against £4,086 in the first half of 1890.

Mr. Percival Spencer, accompanied by another gentleman, made a balloon ascent on Tuesday (Nov. 24) from the Dover Gasworks. The balloon, which has a cubic capacity of 50,000., was filled on Monday with the intention of crossing the Channel, but the ascent had to be postponed. During the night the balloon lost about 5,000 cubic feet of gas, and it was decided to expend the remainder on an inland trip, an easterly wind necessitating the abandonment for the present of the Channel voyage. The ascent was made at eighteen minutes to twelve. After leaving Dover the balloon travelled over to Folkestone along the coast to Dungeness, ultimately landing near Hastings at three o'clock. The greatest altitude reached was 3,500 feet.

Relating to the recent earthquake at Kobe a Japanese journal publishes the following figures:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Houses destroyed.	Partly destroyed.
Gifu Prefecture	4,595	7,052	41,642	14,670
Nagoya City	171	271	1,052	801
Aichi County	188	395	3,045	2,456
Nishi Kasugai County..	311	418	2,000	2,057
Niwa	187	275	3,446	3,705
Hakuri.....	268	423	3,362	1,555
Nakashima	957	925	16,658	5,748
Kaito.....	288	305	7,725	2,598
Total.....	6,965	10,064	78,930	33,590

The trial of Mons. Gouthe-Soulard, the Archbishop of Aix, for having writen a defiant and insolent letter to the French Minister of Justice, took place before the Court of Appeal in Paris on Nov. 24. The Archbishop, although defended by counsel, addressed the Court in his own defence, disclaiming any intention of insulting the Minister. Eventnally he was sentenced to a fine of 3,000f. The Paris *Figaro* has started a subscription to pay the fine.

It is announced that, though the Egyptian Government accepted the plans and estimates of the English engineer, Mr. Latham, for the sanitation of Cairo, France demands not only that the plan should be open to competition and judged by an international committee of three members—a Frenchman, a German, and an Englishman—but also that the decision to be valid must be unanimous. In case of difference of opinion she reserves the right to have recourse to arbitration.

The Empress Eugenie leaves England this month for Cairo, where she intends to pass the winter.

The relations between France and Madagascar are described as becoming more strained.

Turkey and Bulgaria have exchanged notes embodying a convention for the mutual extradition of criminals.

The delegates of Austria-Hungary and Italy on Nov. 20 signed the protocol of the new commercial treaty between those countries.

The authorities of Nice have at last been forced (the *Times* correspondent says) to take steps towards diminishing at any rate the number of gambling establishments in the town.

The Austrian Government on Nov. 24 sustained a defeat on the incidence of income-tax, on a proposal to reduce the amount on the income of the working classes, which was carried against the Ministers.

The German Government has opened negotiations with other Governments regarding the retention at his present post of Baron von Pilsbach, adviser of the King of Samoa, and President of the Municipal Council of Apia.

Numerous obstacles are placed by the proposed new Russian Immigration Laws in the way of foreigners desiring to settle in the Empire of the Czar. These regulations are considered to be directed mainly against the Germans.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain C. F. Preston, with the overland mails of the 27th November, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Mr S B Simeon	Mr H W Kimber
Mr and Mrs Wakefield	Miss F Barnes
Mr and Mrs J Hill	Mr Long
Mr W Blair	Mr A Archer
Mr T Rogers	Mrs Taylor
Mr C H Armstrong	Miss Bolleau
2 Sisters	Mr Cellar
Miss B Conduit	Mr Cockercll
Mr H Ayling	

From Brindisi.

Capt Gale	Mr Deas
Lord de Vesci	Mr H Heatley
Mr L Stuart	Mr and Miss Heatley
Mr W Richardson	Col H Boileau
Miss Dawbarn	Mr and Mrs P O'Kinealy
Rev W Black	Mr R Topping
Mr G B Scott	Mr H J Selby
Miss Powell and Lady Friend	Mr W A Beardsell
Dr T Otis	Dr Alice Stockham
Mrs and Miss Otis	Mrs McLaughlan Slater
Miss Muller	Mr Justice Birdwood
Mr L G Evans	Mr W S Richardson
Lt. Nathan	Capt E S Hastings
Mr Radice	Mr F W G Gill
Lt. Dunsterville	Col Harrington Stuart
Mr Dashwood	Mrs and Miss Ross
Capt J C Capper	Mr G S Evans
Mr T W Bonner	Mrs Andrews
Mrs Farran	Mrs Salters
Mr Palmer	Mr J A Faithian
Rev. King O'Connor	Mr J J Faithian, (Junr.)

From Ismalia.

Mr G Ide	Baron Herman

From Naples.

Count Roenigsmark	Count Spee

From Aden.—Mr B Forman.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Court.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice returned to Windsor Castle on Saturday from Scotland, and on Tuesday her Majesty held a Council, when Mr. A. J. Balfour had an audience on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury.

A performance of the Italian Opera *Cavalleric Rusticana* took place yesterday afternoon, by the Queen's command, at Windsor Castle.

The Princess of Wales, with her two daughters, reached Marlborough House on Sunday, and has since been in unremitting attendance upon her son, Prince George, who has been continuously progressing favourably.

Political.

There has been a large amount of political speaking in various parts of the country during the past week. The Marquis of Salisbury on Tuesday addressed a meeting at Birmingham on the occasion of the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations. At a subsequent gathering the Premier, Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., and Mr. H. Matthews, Home Secretary, delivered speeches.

Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., in a letter to the Gladstonian candidate in East Dorset, enters into a lengthy statement to prove that the Tory party are not in sympathy with the agricultural population, while the Liberal party is in touch with them and is always desirous to promote their interests.

General.

Deaths of distinguished personages have been unusually numerous this week. Lord Lytton, British Ambassador in Paris, died on Tuesday, aged 60; the Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Harvey Goodwin, on Wednesday, aged 73; the Rev. Dr. Evan Evans, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, on Monday, aged 77; and Mr. Alderman Baggis, deputy Chairman of the London County Council, on Tuesday, suddenly, in an omnibus. The deaths are also announced of Lady Ebury, aged 86, and of Viscountess Falmouth, who was Baroness Le Despencer in her own right, aged 69.

Mr. A. J. Balfour yesterday delivered his inaugural address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, taking as his theme, "Progress in Relation to the Future of the British Race."

The Court-Martial on Lieutenant Fremantle, of H.M.S. Pincky, in respect of the sinking of two fishing boats at Plymouth while at gun practice, is proceeding at Devonport.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, a paper was read describing Mr. St. George Littledale's journey across the Pamir from north to south.

The Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, who was an Inspector of Workhouse Schools in the western counties, pleaded guilty, at Wells Assizes, on Saturday, to a charge of obtaining money by false pretances, and he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

The Salvationist Army procession assembled on Sunday as usual at Eastbourne. In defiance of a police prohibition their band began to play, but was stopped. A large crowd hustled the Salvationists and great disorder ensued, the police having much difficulty in re training the mob.

A soldier of the Argyll Highlanders stationed at Aldershot committed suicide by shooting himself with his rifle on Thursday week. The next day a private of the Warwick Regiment, in the same camp, shot himself while lying in bed.

Two young men, returning from a football match on Saturday, having missed the train, proceeded to walk on the line from West Hartlepool to Castle Eden, when a train overtook them and killed both.

Mr. G. B. Taylor, a well-known merchant at Liverpool, and a son-in-law of a deceased solicitor, Mr. Whalley, whose affairs have proved to be extremely involved, committed suicide on Tuesday by shooting himself at his offices.

A disgraceful outrage was committed on Saturday night at Canford Manor, Dorset, the seat of Lord Wimborne. A number of statues placed about the grounds were found mutilated and broken down.

Captain Chetwynd, in his report on the conduct of the lifeboat crews at Brighton during the late gale, blamed the coxswains for their apathy. A gentleman named Wallis has contributed £500 for providing a lifeboat at Hove.

In a proceeding in the Arches Court on Wednesday against the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Penzance decided that the presentation to a benefice by a Roman Catholic patron was void.

Ireland.

Mr. Jackson, M.P., the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has taken up his residence in the Lodge, Phœnix-park, Dublin.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., on Sunday addressed a meeting at Mitchels-town, the burden of their speeches consisting of denouncements of Mr. Redmond and his Parnellite associates.

Mr. Davitt and several Nationalist M.P.'s attended a meeting at Limerick on Sunday to support the movement for the release of the dynamite convicts, who in some cases, it was asserted, were the victims of plots laid by emissaries of the Irish police in London.

A Fenian demonstration, in honour of the "heroes of 1867," was held on Sunday in the graveyard at Cork, but a demonstration announced to be held near Youngbal in memory of "the Manchester Martyrs" was prohibited by the police.

Obituary of the Week.—Major-Gen. D. McNeill, Ret. Royal (Ben.) Artillery; Lieut-Col. J. S. Knox, Ben. Ret.; Col. G Halpin, Mad Ret.; Lord Lytton; the Bishop of Carlisle; Rev. Canon Grainger; Gen. Henry Peregrine Fellowes; Col. Thomas Pioton Turberville; Dr. Evan Evans; Mr. Ralph Heaton; Sir Victor Brooke; Prof. Josheph Wolstenholme; Prince Obolensky; Gen. Cathelineau; Lady Ebury; Dowager Lady Falmouth.

A despatch from the Secretary of State has been received this week, confirming the telegraphic announcement that the services of Captains Boileau and Butcher has been dispensed with. They are to be gazetted out of the service with effect from November 17th. Captain Boileau, we understand, is not to receive the rank of Major, which he would have attained under ordinary circumstances last October.

In pursuance of the proclamation previously issued, the Lahore Court has ordered the confiscation of the property of Pundit Salig Ram, editor of the defunct native paper charged with libel. It is now discovered that the accused has no property at Lahore. In consequence of this case the respectable natives of Lahore purpose sending a petition to Government that no native be allowed to start a newspaper unless he has two thousand rupees worth of landed property in India as a guarantee against reckless libel.

The Lahore paper hears that the Khan of Hangu's youngest son and two grandsons, who were also political prisoners at Lahore, have been set at liberty with permission to return to their country in Kohat if they choose to do so. The Khan of Hangu and his two sons, Sarwar Khan and Bazgul Khan, one of whom is in the Central Jail, will await further orders from Government. In the meantime Sarwar Khan and the Khan of Hangu are allowed to exchange visits with friends living within six miles of Lahore.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

M. de Giers had a long conference on November 21 with M. Ribot, and, according to the *Figaro*, afterwards expressed his satisfaction with it to several persons. The *Paix* says that the alliance between France and Russia does not exist as a treaty in the form of a document, but as a complete verbal understanding.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says he can affirm that M. de Giers' object in going to Berlin was to allay the wounded feelings of the German Emperor, and to pave the way after winter is over for a public manifestation of improved relations between Russia and Germany. M. de Blowitz declares that the Minister spoke in the following terms to a friend of his:—

At the outset I had no diplomatic mission. In Paris I have found that both rulers and non-rulers had a much soberer view of the Franco-Russian understanding than I had expected—the President of the Republic in particular, by his lofty, impartial, and quite unbiassed conception of the situation of France and Europe. In Italy I gave assurances in the proper quarter of the pacific tendencies of the Franco-Russian understanding, and here in Paris I have informed the proper parties of the pacific intentions of Italy. I have, moreover, at King Humbort's request, become the medium of the settlement of some private affairs respecting the late Prince Napoleon. Place no faith in the stupid assertion of aggressive tendencies on the part of Russia towards England in Central Asia. The truth is that Russia, having politically and militarily no other frontier than the western one, wishes to create one on the side of Afghanistan. There is so much territory there that there is room for all ambitions, without the need for conflict between the various interests. What especially concerns Russia is the assimilation of all the heterogeneous elements composing the Empire. What will be the relations between England and Russia when this assimilation has become an accomplished fact is an affair for my grandson, if he happens to be Minister at that very distant date. Russia, I repeat, has no hostile tendencies towards England, and this Central Asia affair will prove to be like the Caucasus one, in which the English were all fire and flame, but saw in the end that their interests suffered nothing from the annexation.

Various reports of the German Emperor's speech to the recruits of the Berlin Garrison on Tuesday, just after his interchange of courtesies with the Russian Foreign Minister, are current in that city. According to one, His Majesty said that they would, he hoped, only have the opportunity of proving their bravery in time of peace, and added a warning against the temptations of the capital.

French Politics.

A lively scene took place in the French Chamber on Nov. 23, when M. Chiche, a Boulangist Deputy, moved the rejection of the vote of one million francs for the Secret Service of the Home Office. M. Constans briefly remarked that the vote simply implied the degree of confidence which the Chamber had in the Government. The vote was carried by two hundred and seventy-eight to one hundred and fifty-eight.

The general debate on the Customs Tariffs was resumed in the Senate on Nov. 23. M. Jules Ferry, the reporter of the Customs Committee, made a very long speech, replying to the arguments employed by the Free Traders against the proposed new tariffs.

Russian Finance and the Famine.

A communication has been published in the St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* which describes the financial position of Russia as satisfactory, there being a cash reserve of 220 million roubles in the Treasury; but a Berlin journal criticises this statement, and maintains that there is a change for the worse in Russian affairs. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—This marvellous picture of Russia's financial and economic position, much at variance as it is with the reports furnished from other sources, is regarded here as merely an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of foreign critics.

The expected Imperial ukase prohibiting the export of wheat and wheat products from Russia was promulgated on Nov. 20, the conditions being the same as those in the case of oats.

The Czar has placed fifty millions of roubles from the revenues of the Imperial properties at the disposal of the Russian Famine Relief Committee, of which the Czarewitch is president. So far several millions have been subscribed. Owing to the constantly increasing distress drigandage is spreading. In many places where the harvest failed the new grain was received too late to be sown, and in others a considerable proportion of the rising crop has been destroyed by frost.

OVERTHROW OF THE DICTATORSHIP IN BRAZIL.

According to information from Brazil published in London on Nov. 23, the insurrection in the province of Raio Grande do Sul against the Government of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca was spreading. The Junta of Rio Grande had declared, that the only terms on which it would agree to a settlement were the retirement of Marshal da Fonseca and the election of another ruler who would observe the Constitution and permit the assembling of Congress. The Dictator had issued a proclamation summoning the new Congress for May 3, and fixing the elections for Feb. 29. He announced that he required amendments of the Constitution relating to the judiciary and executive, limiting the power of Congress, and enlarging that of the executive.

On the 24th, telegrams from Rio de Janeiro announced the downfall of the President da Fonseca. On the previous morning the navy broke into open revolt against the Dictator, and a deputation of officers waited upon him and announced that unless he acceded to the popular request and resigned they would not be responsible for the consequences. Da Fonseca accordingly resigned the Presidency and handed over the succession to General Floriano Peixoto. Considhrable disturbance and the most intense excitement ensued in Rio.

Later advices from Rio de Janeiro state that all is quiet in Rio Grande, and that the greatest enthusiasm prevails at the overthrow of Marshal da Fonseca. The evolutionary movement is now at an end, the insurgent troops are being disbanded, the censorship of telegrams has been removed, and business is being resumed. According to further details given of the successful revolution against da Fonseca, it appears that this was planned and carried out by Admirals Wandenkolk and Custodio Mello, with the cognisance of the Vice-President of the Republic. Gen. Peixoto, the new president, has issued a manifesto, establishing the legal order of things, raising the state of siege, and summonning Congress.

THE GREAT ROBBERY OF INDIAN STAMPS.

A large quantity of two-anna stamps, printed in England for India, was recently stolen from a lighter which was conveying them to the Astrea for conveyance to Bombay. Many have since been sold in different parts of Europe; and recently a man, named George Henry Humphries, who is the manager of the exchange department of Messrs. Cook's tourist agency in Gracechurch-street, bought ten thousand of these stamps for a ridiculously small sum. He remarked to a fellow-clerk that he could see by the seller's manner that he had not obtained the stamps honestly. Humphries was apprehended, taken to Bow-street police court, and remanded.—James H. Clarke, of 44, Chantler-road, Custom House, was charged before Sir John Bridge, at Bow-street, on Nov. 24, with being concerned in receiving 3,200 two-anna Indian stamps, knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Blanchard Wontner prosecuted and Mr. Crawshaw defended. Mr. Wontner informed the magistrate that the present charge arose out of the robbery of stamps from the Albert Docks in June last, in connection with which other men were in custody. Detective-inspector Richards stated that the prisoner said he had received the stamps from a man named Smith, formerly a lodger of his, and who had sent him 400 rupees in stamps from Bombay in payment of a debt of £20. He could not give any address of Smith, and he had no entry of any dealings with him. Sir John Bridge remanded the prisoner.

Surely some reform of system will result from the dreadful accident on the North-Western Railway. The stationmaster, who is under arrest, says that he was over-worked, having to do the work of four men. Besides his proper duties, he also issued tickets and did the signalling. Hence the lives of hundreds of people were placed in the hands of an ignorant sweeper.

The man Ghulam Dastagtir, who was convicted of the murder of a boy in the Residency Bazaars and sentenced to be hanged by Mr. Crawford, First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, and whose appeal was dismissed by Mr. Plowden, has now petitioned the Governor-General for an enquiry into his case. We understand that owing to the valuable and untiring exertions of Mr. Nelson, Barrister-at-law, on behalf of his client, the date of execution has been postponed *sine die*.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LI HUNG CHANG.

Apropos of the religious riots in China, very alarming telegrams in regard to which are being published in London, the Tientsin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, telegraphing on Nov. 23, describes an interview he had that day with Gen. Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Prime Minister, through the Secretary of the Chinese Admiralty, who acted as interpreter. Li Hung Chang asked the correspondent numerous questions as to European feeling towards China, and as to the views held by the Western nations regarding the recent disturbances. The rise of the latter he unreservedly ascribed to the indiscreet zeal of the French Jesuit missionaries. The animus excited by what appeared to the natives as the meddlesome interference of these gentlemen had been taken advantage of by bands of discharged soldiery, who were anxious to stir up any trouble that might lead to fighting. "They want war," said His Excellency, "so that they may fill their pockets with plunder." But, he added with a determined smile, "they won't get it." Li Hung Chang said he had issued stringent and peremptory orders to the viceroys of all the provinces that they must prevent the recurrence of riots, and must do all in their power to protect foreign residents from annoyance, insult, and outrage. "I charge you to say to the English public on behalf of the Government which I represent," he continued, "that our feeling towards peaceable foreigners having legitimate occupations and interests in China is always one of friendliness, and they may rely upon it that the Chinese Government will maintain order. I have already telegraphed equivalent assurances to Lord Salisbury."

Russia and China.

"I admire your English," said His Excellency. "You are blunt and straightforward, and, may I say, not always over-courteous; but you are honest, and we know that you mean what you say. We look upon you as the natural allies of China against the encroachments of Russia." In further conversation upon international matters the veteran statesman remarked that, under existing circumstances, a Russian invasion of China would not be possible. Referring to the utterances of Lord Salisbury on public affairs Li Hung Chang humorously remarked, "I like your Premier to say little, for when he says least he means most." Recurring to the subject of international affairs in China, His Excellency remarked:—"Tell the English people that the reported prospect of a rebellion in this country is all nonsense." He showed himself closely conversant with Western affairs, and discussed English public men in a spirit of refined criticism. He expressed admiration for Mr. Gladstone as a man, but laughed good-naturedly at his favourite hobby of tree-felling.

The information telegraphed by the Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* to the effect that the printing and publication of placards inciting the people against foreigners has been declared to be a capital offence by the Chinese Government, is regarded with general satisfaction."

THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

Prince George has, during the week the mail left, made satisfactory progress, without any complication of the fever, which has continued to run its course. The Princess of Wales, who arrived at Marlborough House on Sunday, 22nd ult., has been unremitting in her attention to her son, and her presence is reported to have rendered him much more cheerful. Owing to the satisfactory bulletins during the last few days, the Prince of Wales has found it possible to leave London for the porpose of paying a visit to the late Danish Minister at Luton Hoo.

Throughont the week prayers were offered at every service at St. Paul's Cathedral for the recovery of Prince George of Wales. The first occasion on which the prayers of the congregation were asked for His Royal Highness was on Sunday morning, 22nd ult., when the service was attended by the Duke of Cambridge.

It has been suggested that the typhoidal attack is attributable to some oysters eaten at Dublin. At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday, 23rd ult., a discussion took place on the alleged origin of the Prince's illness. It was stated on authority that the water supply was of the purest description, but that typhoid held its ground in the city, and was most prevalent amongst the upper and middle classes.

"Miranda," writing in the *Lady's Pictorial*, says:—The Queen looked well and in fair spirits when she reached Windsor, but has been anxious about Prince George, as Her Majesty cannot forget that typhoid fever has been so serious a matter for the Royal Family in the past, and that December, most unfortunate of months for them, is close at hand. It is a good thing that Prince George does not share the family superstition, as in such cases presentiments have an unhappy tendency to bring about their own fulfilment. The greatest reticence has been observed all through the course of Prince George's illness, even intimate friends of the Prince of Wales obtaining nothing further than a slightly expanded form of the official bulletins. The anxiety of the Prince of Wales has been extreme during the past week, and was naturally keenest while the Princess was still away. The Marlborough family circle happily knows nothing of favouritism, and the Prince has been an excellent father to both his sons, but perhaps it is Prince George, who from his boyhood has been just a little more of his father's companion than the Duke of Clarence, who is as absolutely devoted to his mother as the Princess is to him.

SENTENCE ON DR. CLUTTERBUCK.

At the Somerset Assizes on Nov. 21, before Mr. Justice Cave, Dr. James Caspar Clutterbuck, fifty-three, clergyman of the Church of England, and one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Workhouse Schools, pleaded guilty to six indictments charging him with obtaining £16,500 by false pretences. Mr. Mathews, with Mr. Wilson Fox, prosecuted for the Treasury; the prisoner being defended by Mr. Bullen. When asked to plead, the prisoner said, "I plead guilty to obtaining money by false pretences, but not with intent to defraud." The judge said, "That is not sufficient;" and the prisoner then pleaded guilty without any qualification.

Mr. Mathews said that although the prisoner was charged with fraudulently obtaining £16,500, the actual sum obtained from various persons amounted to £35,000 (sensation). His embezzlements, or rather his frauds, ranged from December, 1887, to October, 1891. He held an official position under the Local Government Board, with a salary of £600 a year and a travelling allowance of £250; but this (said Mr. Mathews) was not sufficient to keep up the establishment maintained by the prisoner, and accordingly he got this from various persons, under the pretence that he was authorised to obtain money at 10 per cent. for the purposes of raising a private Government loan, and with the money thus obtained he speculated recklessly, and largely lost, on the Stock Exchange, and over £2,000 was also lost on the turf. One of his victims was ruined.

Mr. Bullen, for the defence, said there was not a tittle of evidence in what Mr. Mathews had said, and he asked the judge to regard only what appeared on the depositions, and to take into consideration that whatever sentence might be passed upon him, his life was a blank and his wife and children were left destitute.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said he regarded the prisoner's transactions as very serious, if not the most serious that had been brought before a court of justice in his experience. He (the judge) must protect persons who were not very well versed in the ways of the world from being plundered in this systematic manner by people who had no more moral compunction than the prisoner appeared to have had. The prisoner was then sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

FRENCH ACQUISITIONS IN THE EAST.

The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes a *communique* from Constantinople which announces that a treaty has been completed between Turkey and France, whereby the Sultan cedes to France a most important strip of country situated in the south west corner of Arabia, opposite Perim, and known as Cape Cheik. This territory consists of 165,000 hectares, and was bought in October, 1868, by a Marseilles firm from the Akemi-el-Durein tribe. A coaling depot was established there by the French Government; but it was given up in August, 1870, in consequence of the disastrous war with Germany. The Turkish Government always declined to acknowledge the right of France to this possession, until quite recently, when the Sultan, becoming uneasy at the continued occupation of Egypt by England, entertained fresh proposals made by the French Minister at Constantinople, and the negotiations were carried to a successful issue.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* adds:—"The occupation of Cheik Said by France means that England no longer holds absolutely the entrance to the Red Sea. We consider that by effecting this treaty, France, when allied with Russia, will endanger England's ruling position in the East."

TYPHOID FEVER.

The following appears in the *Times* [illegible] prevalence of typhoid fever and the interest [illegible] attached to all matters concerning its treat[illegible] induces me to send you the endorsed interesting [illegible] morandum from the late Sir William Gull, M.D., given to me two years after he was in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his illness in 1872.

It has been suggested that its publication may prove useful, which must be my excuse for troubling you.

Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR ELLIS, Major-General.

Marlborough House, Pall-mall, S.W., Nov. 22.

I. Typhoid fever is a disease which runs a more or less definite course. It cannot be stopped or cured by medicines.

II. The chief thing to be done at the outset of an attack is to send the patient to bed, so as to save strength from the beginning.

III. No strong purgative medicines are desirable.

IV. As the fever develops, and the strength grows less, light food should be given at short intervals—i.e., water, toast-water, barley-water, milk and water, light broths (not made too strong or too gelatinous).

V. If there be restlessness or much agitation of the nerves, wine (port, sherry, or claret) or brandy in moderate doses at short intervals. This must be directed medically, but in general it may be said that the amount required is that which induces repose and sleep.

VI. The bowels may be left to themselves. If unmoved for 24 or 36 hours a lavement of warm water may be necessary, but this will be directed medically.

VII. The restlessness or wakefulness in fever is best remedied by the careful giving of wine or spirit with the food, or in water. Sedatives such as opium are inadmissible—mostly injurious.

VIII. The bed-room to be kept at a temperature of 62° to 64°.

IX. Great care necessary to keep the bed clean and sweet. This is most easily done by having a second bed in the room, to which patient can be removed for two or three hours daily, whilst the other is thoroughly aired, and the linen changed.

X. All fatigue to be sedulously avoided. No visitors admitted, and no other person

MR. J. M. MACLEAN ON MATTERS INDIAN.

It is clear from the leading articles which have lately appeared in the *Times* that a resolute effort will be made by Army reformers next session to increase the available fighting strength which we get in return for our enormously heavy expenditure on the Army. Many of the attacks made upon the Army defeat themselves by their own extravagance. Sir Evelyn Wood, who commands at Aldershot, is not the man to conceal faults in the organisation or the regimental work of the troops; and he does not join in the wholesale condemnation of the autumn manœuvres in which some civilian spectators have indulged. He seems to admit, however, that the men were not up to the mark in marching power, for he lays the blame on their boots, and, and curiously enough, suggests that these are spoilt by too frequent blacking. At the same time, everyone must see that the present arrangement, by which all the young men who join the service are drafted off to India as soon as they have become accustomed to a soldier's life, leaving only raw recruits in England, is most unfair to this country. It reduces the home regiments, in point of fact, to mere nurseries for the army in India.

That there is no lack of good material enlisted is proved by the magnificent condition of the army of over 70,000 English troops maintained by India, which is unsurpassed and probably unequalled in efficiency by any other Army in the world. Nor would one wish to do anything to lessen the strength of this army, which is always kept in a state of readiness for war, and to which is assigned the duty of defending the only assailable land frontier of the British Empire. At the same time one can sympathise with regimental officers at home, who are often heart broken at seeing the men they have trained to become good soldiers carried away by hundreds to reinforce the linked battalions in India.

Is not the remedy, after all, a simple one? Why not revert to the old system of having a European army specially recruited for service in India? The incorporation of the European regiments employed by the East India Company in the Royal Army, effected after the transfer of India to the Crown, was deplored as a grievous mistake by the most illustrious military men then serving in India, and it would never have been carried out but for some crotchet Prince Albert had in his head about the authority of the Crown being impaired by the existence of two separate armies. We are all wise enough to repair that blunder now. I believe it would be an easy thing to find plenty of recruits for a separate Indian service, and even to arrange with the men that, after their term of service had expired, they should enjoy retiring pensions in India itself, and settle down in military colonies in Cantonments and other temperate regions, where they would still be available in time of need for the defence of the frontier. The English regiments at home could then keep their own recruits. Of course, they also would take their turn of Indian service, which is invaluable for training purposes.

To deny that Mr. George Curzon is well qualified to fill the post of Under-Secretary of State for India would be, not only ungenerous, but unjust. Almost from boyhood he has been carefully trained to administrative work, and, when Lord Salisbury is reproached for only promoting his relations and private secretaries, it should in fairness be remembered that he chose Mr. Curzon in the first instance to be his secretary because of the brilliant promise of distinction he had given at school and college. What is more, Mr. Curzon since he entered Parliament, although he has not been assiduous in his attendance at Westminister, has made his reputation as an enterprising and observant traveller in those regions of Central Asia which come within the domain of Indian policy. He has a great capacity for work, and a singular power of quickly assimilating information; and he is a ready and effective speaker, although by no means an orator of the first rank.

Anybody familiar with Parliamentary proceedings might have seen that Mr. Curzon was predestined long ago to be Under-Secretary for India whenever a vacancy occurred. Indeed, he virtually took charge of the department last session when he publicly rebuked Sir John Gorst for his cynical speech in the Manipur debate, and undertook, with a zeal exceeding that of the Indian officials themselves, the thorough-going defence of the Government of India for committing a blunder so gross and so unpardonable that it stamps Lord Lansdowne as the most incompetent ruler who has been placed at the head of Indian affairs for many and many a year.

Such chivalry deserved its reward; and I may be allowed to point out to journalists whose generous ardour has made them urge the appointment to the Under-Secretaryship of this or that Anglo-Indian member that it would have been equivalent to a vote of censure on the Viceroy to give the post to any man who had severely criticised the conduct of the Government of India in the Manipur affair. I am glad to remember that, in the Candahar debate last session, Mr. Curzon joined in the condemnation by the member who initiated the debate on the differential duties imposed by the Ameer of Cabul on British goods, so that, now he is installed at the India Office, we may reasonably expect to get fair play for our trade in Afghanistan.

I have been reading Mrs. Grimwood's book describing her life in Manipur and her escape from the mutiny, and I am disappointed with it because it lowers the estimate one had formed of the writer's character. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has sometimes been found fault with for caricaturing the weaknesses of Anglo-Indian society, but here we have, from the pen of Mrs. Grimwood, a photograph of her own life at Manipur which unconsciously vindicates the artistic truthfulness of Mr. Kipling's sketches by the strange medley of frivolity and tragedy which it presents. Some bits of the book are strangely wanting in good taste, and jar unpleasantly upon one's nerves. With regard to the question which has been so much discussed, of the righteousness of those proceedings which ended in the massacre of English officers and the hanging or transporation of the Manipur princes, Mrs. Grimwood makes no secret whatever of her earnest sympathy with the Senaputty, of whom she speaks in the highest terms, evidently believing that he at least was no consenting party to the death of her husband. She insists that the Senaputty acted loyally throughout, until he became aware of the disgraceful plot to entrap him and convey him out of the country. The evidence taken at the trial certainly shows that he came to the Durbar summoned by Mr Quinton along with the Regent and the other Princes, and that he only retired to his house on being warned by the unusual strength of the guards stationed round the Residency that some act of treachery against himself was contemplated.

DEPARTURES FOR INDIA.

The undermentioned officers embarked at Portsmouth, on Nov. 25, in H. M. S. Malabar for conveyance to Kurrachee:—

2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Col. P. D. Trotter; Majs. J. D. Fotherstonhaugh, J. D. Macdonald, W. H. Dick-Cunyngham, V. C.; Capts. J. H. Campbell, A. Wilson, E. B. Urmston, R. L. E. M. Kerrell, A. F. M'Kenzie; Lieuts. K. B. Cameron, M. M'Neill, A. Patten, F. J. Richardson, D. Darroch; 2nd Lieuts. C. W. H. Bell, N. Malcolm, K. F. C. Marshall, W. J. B. Tweedie, H. C. Macdonald, M. Stevenson, J. Campbell, J. Johnston-Stewart; Lieut. and Adjt. H. P. Moulton-Barrett; Lieut. and Qrmr. S. Forbes.

3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade.—Capt. W. E. Lascelles.

2nd Bn. Wilts Regt—2nd Lieut. C. L. S. Browne.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. B. W. R. Ussher.

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. A.H.Pitcairn.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Cols. E. A. Ollivant and A. G. Pearson; Majs. W. P. Thring and R. Wynyard; 2nd Lieuts. J. W. E. Donaldson and V. de V. Hunt.

2nd Bn. Oxford Light Infanty.—Lieut. E. D. White.

Medical Staff.—Surg.-Col. A. C. Gaye; Surg-Maj E. A. Mapleton; Sur-Capts. H. L. Battersby and A. P. O'Connor.

Roman Catholic Chaplain.—Rev. F. Vincent.

To embark at Queenstown for Kurrachee:—

2nd Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut. A. R. Gilbert; 2nd Lieut J. C. Greenwood.

1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut. P. Gould.

2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. Loveband.

1st Royal Welsh.—Lieut. C. H. M. Doughty.

1st Worcester Regt.—Lieut. A. K. Stubbs.

To embark at Malta for Kurrachee:—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Lieuts. A. W. C. Pilkington and E. M. Lang.

Royal Engineers.—2nd Lieut. A. J. Craven.

Portsmouth for Port Said, en route to Kurrachee:—

2nd Liverpool Regt.—Maj. P. Schletter; 2nd Lieut. K. H. Jackson.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents: TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

TRUTH ON MATTERS INDIAN.

An Indian officer, home on leave, brought to my notice the other day a case in which he appears to have been officially victimised beyond all precedent. His pay in India is Rs. 415-15-5 per month. The Government rate of exchange is 1s 6d. He ought, therefore, to be credited with £33 15s. per month. Instead of that, he finds that the amount paid to his banker in London is £21 18s. 9d for a month of thirty days, and £22 13s. 5d. for thirty-one days. The loss to Indian Government officers at the official rates is bad enough, but here some £11 or £12 per month appears to be clean confiscated, to say nothing of the officer being also mulcted in the English income-tax. I should like to hear what defence even the most hide-bound Treasury official can offer for this proceeding.

The question was recently asked by a correspondent of an Indian paper whether a man sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default of payment, an additional year's imprisonment, remains liable to pay the fine after he has made default and served the extra year's imprisonment. Strange as it may appear, a writer in a subsequent issue of the same paper answers, this question in the affirmative, stating confidently not only that the law is clearly to this effect, but that he knows a case in which a man who has served his term of imprisonment, in default of payment of a fine, was subsequently distrained upon and sold up to satisfy the penalty. I have always been under the impression that the Indian Penal Code was a monument of wise and scientific jurisprudence; but if this statement of the law is accurate, the Code certainly contains one radical defect.

News has reached me from Calcutta that a detachment of Royal Engineers with some Indian coolies are being sent to Mombassa to make railway surveys for the East Africa Company. Even assuming, as I do, that the Company will pay for the services of the Engineers, such a proceeding is in every way most objectionable, and calls for a prompt and energetic protest. The East Africa Company can have no difficulty in obtaining in the open market civil engineers fully competent for this work. To lend soldiers for the purpose is simply to insert the thin end of the wedge, at the other end of which is the pledging of the Imperial resources for the defence of the Company's territories. The incident is, like the proposal to subsidise the railway, evidence of the covert understanding between Ministers and the East African directorate, and such an understanding can lead to nothing but mischief.

The Indian Government has exhibited an abnormal degree of official meanness in dealing with the claims of the family of the late Mr. Melville, of the Indian Telegraph Service, who was killed in the Manipur outbreak. This compensation has been fixed at a pension of £100 a year to Mrs. Melville and £18 a year for the education of each of her two sons, until they reach the age of eighteen. Mr. Melville was a civilian, and in no way called upon to incur such risks as those to which, by the fault of the Indian Government, he was exposed in Manipur without a warning of any kind. He was himself entitled at the time of his death to a retiring pension of £400 a year, which would have increased next year to £500. In view of these facts, the inadequacy of the compensation given to the two children, who have been deprived of all benefits both in their father's pay and pension, is little short of a scandal. If they had a right to compensation at all, which is admitted, they had a right to at least enough to maintain them until they are able to shift for themselves.

Among a number of officers and Civil servants recently travelling home from India by a P. and O. steamer were some thirty in the second-class saloon. Much irritation was caused among the latter towards the close of the voyage by the circulation of a statement that a well-known General Officer, travelling first-class, had publicly expressed his opinion at table that it was a very discreditable thing for such a large number of officers to be travelling second-class. If such a remark was made, it was as wrong-headed as it was impertinent; for nothing can be more to the credit of an Indian officer than that he should boldly defy the stupid social or service traditions which require men to live, either on board ship or anywhere else, in a style which they cannot afford. The following passage from a letter from an officer shows the proper and healthy feeling in this matter—a feeling which I am glad to see is spreading:

"I think, sir, you will agree that officers on leave, and paying their own expences, have a right to travel how they please, and that it is a monstrous thing that any superior in rank should take on himself to control or criticise their private arrangements. As a married man, with children to educate in England, I could not afford to come home to England every two or three years if I did not economise in such matters as travelling second class. A similar attempt was made, as you know, some months ago, by the G. O. C. Bombay, in a circular letter—an act of bare-faced impertinence, which happily fell flat, as it deserved."

INCREASE OF EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.

The Russian Minister of War has just ordered that five hundred thousand poods of soldiers' biscuits are to be got ready and delivered by the beginning of the new year. This order has caused considerable comment in military circles in South Russia, as a like order has not been given since Russia was preparing to take the field for the Russo-Turkish War.

In the German Navy Estimates for 1892-93, while no less than fifty million marks are demanded for extraordinary expenses, an unprecedented amount is also allotted to the navy, in the annual ordinary expenses. The Navy Department proposes during the next four years to increase the number of officers by 256 and men by 3009, this being exclusive of the torpedo crews. In 1883-84 the naval estimates amounted to 27,000,000, whilst now they are 46,000,000. Field flasks of aluminium, instead of the ordinary glass flasks, are being tried in the German army, and it is stated that should they answer, the whole army will be equipped with them. The metal flasks weigh only 150 grammes, while the glass ones weigh 500. The former are also much more durable. The *Saalezeitung* announces that experiments are being made with a new gun at the artillery ranges at Juterbog.

According to the report on the strength of the standing army in the German States for 1892-1893, just issued, it is estimated that it will be made up of 20,524 officers, 486,983 men, 1,839 doctors, 893 paymasters, &c., 559 veterinary surgeons, 855 gunsmiths, 93 saddlers, and 93,760 horse attendants.

The report of M. Cochery, who succeeded M. Brisson as reporter on the French Naval Estimates, increases the amount of the credits for new vessels and for providing line-of-battleships with quick-firing guns, and makes provision for the credits required for arming all vessels of real value for fighting purposes, or for transferring them to the second-class of the reserve to the first. The naval force in the Mediterranean will thus be increased from thirty to fifty ships. In the north a new division will be added to that already provided for in the original Government Bill, without reckoning a division of the reserve.

MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

Before leaving England the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava presided at a committee meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, held at 46, Cadogan-square. The meeting confirmed the granting of the passage money and outfit to the first Indian medical lady who has ever left this country to take up a prominent position in India, Miss Jaganadham, recently appointed by the Government to the Cama Hospital, Bombay. It was further determined that every effort should be made to extend the work of the society, and to obtain, if possible, one thousand guinea subscribers in this country. Mr. E. F. Webster, the present honorary secretaty, of 32, Lennox-gardens, stated that he had procured an office for the society at 1, Queen Victoria-street, E. C., where the work could be carried on on a more extended scale.

THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

An Indian Army circular, which has recently been issued, notifies that the Secretary of State for India has approved of officers of the Indian Army, who are qualified, being permitted to proceed to Russia from India for the course of study required to qualify them as interpreters. An officer who receives the necessary permission must leave India for Russia in May or November, so as to be on the same footing as officers who go there from England. He will go *viâ* Persia, or such other route as may be approved, at his own expense, and then go to London for examination. The officer passing successfully will receive a gratuity of £200, with a certain allowance for travelling expenses. The rules prescribe in detail the steps which an officer must take to procure the special permission to go to Russia, and the position of officers who have successfully passed through the course.

THE DEATH OF LORD LYTTON.

The Earl of Lytton died at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (Nov. 24), at the British Embassy in Paris, from failure of the heart's action. The following is the official account of the event:—"His lordship had been ailing for the past twelve months, and had been treated from time to time for an internal ailment, which developed into acute inflammation of the bladder two months since in England. This was greatly aggravated by Lord Lytton's undertaking to return to Paris, contrary to the advice of his London physicians. He had been attended since his return to Paris by his physician, Dr. Prendergast, in consultation with Professor Guyon. He had made such satisfactory progress, and was so far convalescent to be able to occupy himself with the affairs of the Embassy. He died quite suddenly while writing a letter. His sudden death came as a great shock to everyone around him, for while it was known that he was the subject of a weak heart, there was no heart disease, this having been positively affirmed by his London physicians, and confirmed by Professor Guyon and Dr. Prendergast."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—"On going to the Embassy to make inquiries I was told that the news of the death came upon all with fearful suddenness. Lady Lytton, however, mentioned this morning that she felt uneasy. To her watchful eye it seemed that her husband's strength was running down fast, although on awaking he called for pen and ink to write poetry. He went on writing, with short intervals of rest, all the forenoon and continued into the afternoon. Towards two o'clock Lady Lytton noticed an oppressed state, and asked if anything was the matter. He said 'Nothing,' but that he felt low, and was troubled now and then with aching pains in the chest, which came and went. She quietly drove off to see the doctors and acquaint them with this symptom. The medical men promised to come in the evening. At four o'clock Lord Lytton, who was still writing, said to the valet who was his personal attendant during his illness, 'I feel thirsty and would be glad to drink something.' As the servant was preparing a draught he heard a faint but deep sigh, and, turning round, saw that Lord Lytton had fallen back upon his pillow dead. The valet hastened to tell Lady Lytton of what had taken place. She tried to revive the inanimate body. Her presence of mind and wifely tenderness and devotion were often tested during the illness, and she has shown great self-command and fine character under her terrible bereavement."

The Paris representative of the *Standard*, telegraphing says:—His condition was, up to the very last, considered absolutely exempt from danger. When I called at the Embassy at half-past three o'clock this afternoon I heard that he had not had a good night, but felt much better, and within an hour his devoted secretary, Mr. Austin Lee, telephoned to me the announcement of his death. His end was painless as it was said to.

President Carnot has sent a message of condolence to the bereaved widow, and the register at the lodge of the Embassy is covered with signatures. Among these are the names of all the Ambassadors and Ministers, and the best known members of the English colony of every class of society. Telegrams of condolence have been received by Lady Lytton from the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

All the journals of the city are unanimous in their expressions of regret at the death of the Earl of Lytton, and in tendering their condolence to the widowed countess and her children.

An examination of Lord Lytton's remains was made the day after his death, when the following statement, drawn up by Dr. Prendergast, was telegraphed by Lady Lytton to the Queen:—"The immediate cause of the sudden death, for which there was no remedy, and which could not be foreseen, was, as already anticipated, an embolus or clot, and in a secondary degree a weak (but not a diseased) heart, prone to syncope. The disease of the bladder, for which his lordship was being treated, was almost cured, and no cancerous or other malignant disease whatever was found."

LEPROSY AND VACCINATION.

Mr. William Tebb has received the following letter from Dr. Charles E. Taylor, who writes from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, under date of October 20:—I have read the report of the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Vaccination in London with much interest, and with regard to the connection between vaccination and leprosy, an experience in these islands of over twenty years enables me to confirm the truth of this terrible indictment. On more than one occasion cases have come before my notice of leprosy in families which could only have been inoculated with the vaccine virus, none of the family having previous to vaccination been afflicted with this malady. Leading dermatologists in all parts of the world, and the most experienced physicians in the West Indies, are of the opinion that leprosy is spread most readily by means of inoculation either through a wound or an abraded surface, and still more readily by puncturing contaminated vaccine virus into the arms of healthy persons. The reports of the medical officers of health and physicians to the Leper Asylums in the West Indies show that leprosy, which thirty years ago was stationary or subsiding, has increased. This, I have every reason to believe, and it is also the opinion of other competent medical men, is coincident with the introduction and spread of vaccination, for there are a number of islands where the disease was almost unknown previous to its inoculation in this way. Was it not for the reluctance which all physicians have to expose families tainted with leprosy, they could give evidence as startling as the cases mentioned by John D. Hillis, of British Guiana; Dr. Bechtinger, formerly of St. Thomas; Dr. R. Hall, Bakewell; and Dr. Black, of Trinidad. The possibility of spreading such a dire disease by means of the lancet is one too grave to be longer disregarded, and it is needless to say a serious matter for these islands, the most lovely in the world, where children, whose parents may be the most healthy, are liable to leprosy through arm to arm compulsory vaccination. May I venture to hope that the English Press will have the humanity and courage to speak out and compel colonial authorities to withdraw the vaccination enactments, which on these grounds alone are so dangerous to ourselves and our families.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

The *London Gazette* of Nov. 24 contains the following:—

War Office, Nov. 19.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in the appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during operations in Burmah, and during the late Hazara and Miranzai expeditions.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:—Maj-Gen W K Elles, CB, commanding a First Class District, Bengal; Col (having local and temporary rank of brigadier-general) G B Wolseley, CB, ADC to the Queen, commanding a Second Class District, Madras; and Lieut-Col and Col (having local and temporary rank of brigadier-general) H Collett, CB, Indian Staff Corps, commanding a Second Class District, Bengal.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Lieut-Col and Col R F Williamson, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Surg-Col A F Bradshaw, Medical Staff; Lieut-Col and Col A P Cramer, half-pay; Lieut-Col and Col A G Hammond, V C, D S O, A D C to the Queen, I S C; and Lieut-Col A Gaselee, I S C.

The Queen has further been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the late Zhob, Hazara, Miranzai and China Hills expeditions:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz.:—Brig-Surg R Harvey, M B, Indian M S; Lieut-J Keith, R A; Capt F M Rundall, I S C; Capt A H Mason, R E; Lieut E W S K Maconchy, I S C; and Lieut R Harman, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Major-General (Supernumerary), Indian Army, for Distinguished Service in the Field:—Col (having the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General), Sir W S A Lockhart, KCB, CSI, Indian Army, Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force. Dated Sept 1, 1891.

Brevet.

To be Colonels:—Lieut-Col A H Turner, ISC; Lieut-Col C C Brownlow, ISC; Lieut-Col P C Jeffreys, half-pay, AAG, Bengal; Lieut-Col E J de Lautour, RA.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Maj Vaughan Jenkins, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), AAG, Bengal; Maj C C Egerton, DSO, ISC, AAG, Punjab Frontier Force; Maj W T Shone, DSO, RE.

To be Majors:—Capt C F Gambier, ISC; Capt P W A A Milton, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry); Capt E O C Sandys, ISC; Capt A E Martin, ISC; Capt H F Lyons Montgomery, ISC; Capt W du G Gray, ISC.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

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